

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



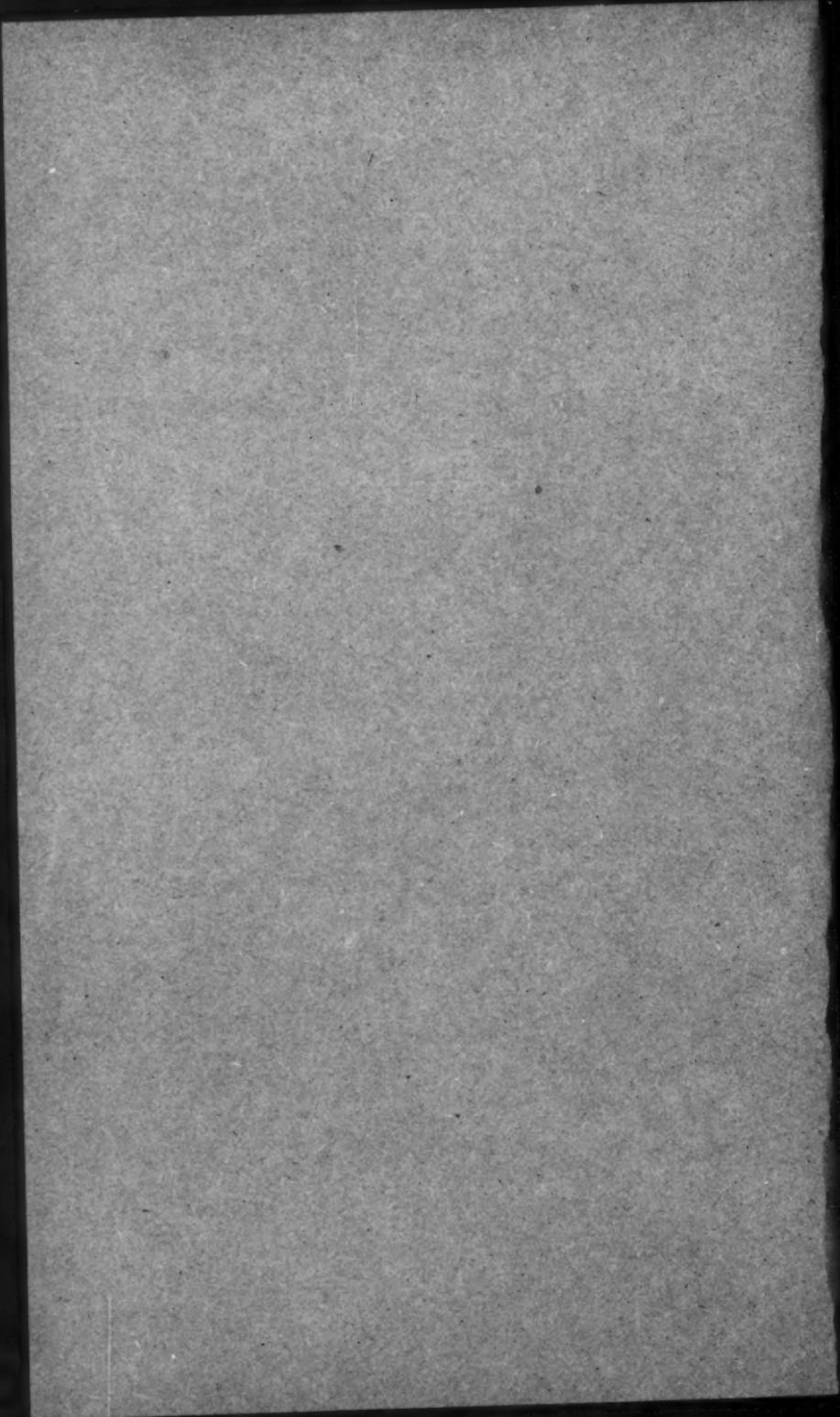
LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

FOREWORD.

The following library and bibliographical periodicals have been added during the year to the list which appeared in *Library Science Abstracts* Volume Three, Number One:—

An Leabharlann (Eire)
Archives, bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique (Archives . . . de Belgique)
Archivum
Association des Bibliothécaires Français: Bulletin d'information (Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.)
Bibliotecologia
Bibliotekaren (Denmark)
Biblos (Austria)
Book Collector, incorporating Book Handbook (U.S.A.)
Bulletin d'Information: International Association of Music Libraries
Bulletin of the Free Library Commission and of the State Library, Vermont (Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont) (U.S.A.)
Californian Librarian (Calif. Lib.) (U.S.A.)
Eastern Caribbean Library Review (E. Caribbean Lib. Rev.)
Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica L.A. Bull.)
Knihovna (Czechoslovakia)
Knížnica (Czechoslovakia)
Library Trends (Lib. Trends) (U.S.A.)
Outpost (U.K.)
Southeastern Librarian (U.S.A.)
Türk Kütüphaneciler Derneği Bülteni (Turkey)
Yale University Library Gazette (Yale Univ. Lib. Gaz.) (U.S.A.)

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

(See also Abstract No. 2473)

2252 The Hardest Fifty Years

J. G. Althouse

Ontario Lib. Rev., August 1952, XXXVI: 3, 155-158.

The development of the Ontario Library Association.

D.R.

2253 Suomen Kirjastoseuran vuosikertomus 1951

[Annual report of the Finnish Library Association 1951]

Kirjastolehti, May-June 1952, XLV: 5, 114-115.

Kirjastolehti, the official organ of the Association, is published ten times a year. A list of books for reference libraries is being prepared. During the year an inter-Scandinavian library course was held at Porvoo. Printed cards for 594 books were distributed to 101 libraries. The budget amounts to about 1m. marks, 25 per cent. of which is state aid. There are 1828 members of the Finnish Library Association.

H.W.

2254 Suomen kirjastoseuran talvipäivät. Suomen kirjastoseuran vuosikokous

[Finnish Library Association, winter meeting and annual meeting]

Kirjastolehti, April 1952, XLV: 4, 83-85, 90.

American methods of investigating reading habits and library attendance were described by Miss Helle Kannila. The importance of practical library work as a part of the training for librarianship was discussed. A period of practical work before the theoretical course was recommended. Beginners in library work should receive instruction and not be regarded simply as cheap labour. The novelist Mika Waltari described his visits to famous libraries and testified to his indebtedness to libraries in his work. It was resolved to publish a directory of librarians, a list of best books, a list of recommended books for children and young people and a guide to the use of libraries.

H.W.

2255 Suomen tieteellinen kirjastoseura

[The Research Library Association of Finland]

Kirjastolehti, April 1952, XLV: 4, 89.

Positive features of the report for 1951 are: (i) the grants received by research libraries under a law passed by the U.S. Congress which provides that the interest and yearly instalments paid on Finland's World War I debt to U.S.A. shall be used for the furthering of the cultural relations between these countries, (ii) the appointment of

Eino Nivanka, Helsinki University Library, for a period of two years to the librarianship of Bibliothèque Nordique in Paris, (iii) the progress of the microfilming of the complete stock of Finland's newspapers.

H.W.

2256 Der Bibliothekartag 1952 in Mainz: Bericht über den Verlauf der Tagung, 3-6 Juni 1952

[Report on the conference of librarians held at Mainz on 3-6 June 1952]

H. Middendorf

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V: 4, 128-131.

Some 400 persons attended the conference of librarians organised jointly by the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare and the Verein der Diplom-Bibliothekare an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken at Mainz on 3-6 June 1952, and almost the entire number of this journal is given up to reports of its proceedings. In addition to papers on the university library at Mainz and on recent building operations in Berlin, Munich and Hamburg (See Abstracts Nos. 2269, 2281-82) there are printed the text of a paper by Professor Nöll v. d. Nahmer on the social and economic status of the intellectual in present-day Germany and reports of committees set up to consider such diverse questions as cataloguing, statistics, professional training, theses and microfilms, and loans.

K.G.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2254, 2304)

2257 The Education of a good librarian

G. A. Carter

Lib. Rev., Winter 1952: 104, 505-507.

The purpose of professional qualifications is examined, together with the suitability of the Library Association's syllabus. Basic questions are getting lost in a mass of detailed fact, and education is divorced from training. Professional studies should be limited in order to allow recruits to develop their personalities and instincts as best suited to their needs.

E.J.

2258 Library Education in Scotland

William B. Paton

Libri, 1952, II: 1-2, 150-152.

Preparation for the examinations held by the (British) Library Association may be made at a full-time library, by a correspondence course, or by part-time instruction under the local education authority.

Full-time schools, apart from the University of London School of Librarianship, are a recent development. Tuition consists of lectures, seminars, practical demonstrations and visits to libraries. The Scottish School at Glasgow has about 24 students each year, partly graduates and partly assistant librarians; examination success is about the same for each group. It is sometimes asked why library schools are not established by universities. The reason is that the universities will accept responsibility for teaching only if they have the right of examining and to this the professional body will not assent, although the increased status which librarianship might gain through association with the universities is not disputed.

J.C.S.

2259 Bibliotekkurs ved laererskolene

[Library course in teachers' colleges]

Bok og Bib., October 1952, XIX : 5, 279—280.

In May 1952, the Government Library Division sent an appeal to all teachers' colleges to attempt further training of their students in librarianship. At Elverum Teachers' College, for example, 47 students had practice in school library work. The lectures emphasized knowledge of literature, especially books for children, library law, school and library, study circle work, bookbinding and repair work. Practical work was undertaken in co-operation with Hamar Public Library, the central library for Hedemark county.

K.S.K.

2260 Fulbright Grants

Verner W. Clapp

Lib. J., 1 September 1952, LXXVII : 15, 1357—1361. Illus.

Grants are made under the (U.S.) Fulbright Act to assist scholars to undertake foreign lecturing and advanced research. U.S. workers visit foreign countries and foreign workers visit the U.S.A. Librarians are eligible for grants, which however are only payable in non-dollar currency. Foreign visitors to the U.S. must therefore find other means of support when they have reached the U.S.A. This description of the scheme is principally for U.S. workers visiting other countries.

K.A.M.

2261 American Librarians in the Making

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World, October 1952, LIV : 628, 50—51.

The University of California Graduate School of Librarianship was founded in 1926. It offers a one-year post-graduate curriculum for the degree of Bachelor of Library Science and a two-year course for a Master's degree. The first course covers Introductory Classification and Cataloguing, Bibliography and Reference Materials,

Introduction to Librarianship and Communication, followed by specialised courses; the second course covers these and other subjects in advanced forms as well as related subjects outside librarianship. Facilities for practical work, research and writing are available and students have full access to the University Library.

A.H.H.

2262 Certification Today

Chester H. Linscheid

Lib. J., 15 September 1952, LXXVII : 16, 1451—1455.

A survey of the current status of both voluntary and legal certification systems in the U.S.A. 17 states have statutory certification for public librarians; 10 states have voluntary programmes or a combination of programmes; 15 states have no certification save possibly for school librarians; and at least 31 states do certify their school librarians. Comments are offered on the reasons for this confused picture and future developments suggested.

K.A.M.

2263 Special library education

Edward N. Waters

Lib. Trends, October 1952, 1 : 2, 244—255. Bibliog.

While formal education for special librarianship is yet to come, there has been a focus of attention on it in America mainly as a result of two conferences in 1948. A sub-committee of the Princeton University Conference is exploring seven subject fields—drama, finance, journalism, law, medicine, music, and science and technology, to suggest training methods for librarians. The writer analyses a questionnaire which he sent to a number of large university and public libraries regarding special librarians and their qualifications and training.

G.H.

LIBRARY SERVICES : GENERAL SURVEYS

(*See also* Abstracts Nos. 2301, 2405, 2412, 2432)

2264 What UNESCO is doing for librarians the world over

Herbert Cobrans

Stechert-Hafner Book News, February 1952, 6 : 83—85.

The work of Unesco in most of its phases impinges on library and information services. The Libraries Division is organized along three lines: (i) bibliography and documentation (by aiding F.I.D. and I.F.L.A., by promoting the International Conference on Science Abstracting (major outcomes of which are a revised *Index Bibliographicus*, and the resumed publication of *Index Translatorium*),

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by co-ordinating information on micro-film equipment and services, and by collaborating with the Library of Congress in preparing a *Bibliographical Survey*); (ii) public library development (efforts have been made to raise the standard of backward areas by arranging publication programmes and regular seminars, organizing pilot projects, and preparing *Unesco Public Library Manuals*); (iii) international exchange of books and periodicals through the Clearing House for Publications, the book coupon scheme, and work in rehabilitating war-damaged libraries, largely by organizing gifts and exchanges.

J.C.S.

2265 A British Council Librarian Abroad

Geoffrey Ashall Glaister

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1952, LIV: 10, 329-332.

British Council Libraries have adequate and rounded collections on open access, and use also a postal service. Technical arrangements are like those of a British public library; the level of scholarship is near university standard. The bookstock falls within the framework of "British arts and sciences, and British institutions". The recruitment and conditions of staff are outlined, with detailed accounts of work in Turkey and Austria.

S.M.A.

2266 Unesco Seminar on the developments of Public Libraries in Africa

Unesco Bull., November-December 1952, VI: 11-12, E135-138.

Unesco is to organize a seminar in Africa in 1953. A report is given on the present state of public library services (number of libraries, stocks, readers, organization) in the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Liberia.

J.L.G.

2267 Regional planning and the future of libraries in South Australia

W. G. Buick

Aust. Lib. J., July 1952, 1: 5, 103-107. Bibliog.

Although Australia can be said to have 100 per cent. library coverage, it has only one distribution point in an area of 380,000 square miles. The McColvin report is considered from an Australian point of view, and a plan outlined for regional division. A new Libraries Department under the Libraries Board would best administer such regions, and questions are posed regarding the effects of such a department.

E.J.

2268 Personalverhältnisse und Arbeitsteilung an deutschen und amerikanischen Bibliotheken in Hinblick auf Tätigkeit und Aufgaben unseres "gehobenen Dienstes"

[Staff relations and distribution of duties in German and American libraries with special reference to the "middle grade" in Germany]

H. Gabelmann

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V: 4, 180-190.

German libraries began with the scholarly libraries, whilst American libraries owe their origin to the public library tradition, and these different beginnings have influenced the development of librarianship as a profession in the two countries. In Germany it is only in the smaller libraries, such as special libraries and those of technical colleges, that a professionally qualified but academically undistinguished librarian is found in charge. In America professional proficiency as tested by examination is held to be important, and this requirement is reflected in the organization of the American library schools. The professional staff in the average American library has approximately the same qualifications as those required for the "middle grade" in German libraries; the emoluments, social status and professional organization of these two classes are compared. In Germany, however, the "middle grade" is employed mainly to relieve the senior grade of mechanical routines; it would be advantageous if they were given more theoretical work, particularly in view of the tendency for the academically qualified senior grade to have less knowledge of the technical processes of librarianship. This would lead to the introduction of more modern methods without sacrificing the traditional aims of German libraries.

K.G.

2269 Die Berliner Bibliotheksneubauten

[New library buildings in Berlin]

Wieland Schmidt

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V: 4, 148-156. Illus., plans.

The partition of Berlin left the western sectors without any surviving scholarly library, that of the Technische Hochschule having been destroyed during the war. Two new libraries are being built: that of the Free University, at Dahlem, and the American Memorial Library near the centre of the city. The Free University was founded in 1948, but a start was made on its library only in March 1952. This library forms part of a group of buildings containing lecture theatres and accommodation for three institutes which already have departmental libraries containing 350,000 volumes. The lower floors are given up to administration, and the reading room is on an upper storey in the interest of quietness. Bookstack accommodation is provided in a tower and in the basement. The American Memorial Library (in memory of the courage

of Berlin during the blockade of 1948—49) is modelled on the lines of an American public library, and provides a large reading room at ground level, with bookstack accommodation in a tower and in the basement. The library of the Technische Hochschule is now being reconstituted in the upper storeys of the Technical University.

K.G.

2270 Looking Ahead

C. C. Florey

Lib. Asst., December 1952, XLV : 10, 147—152.

Proposes steps towards a national library service. Instead of the McColvin Report "unit" areas, the county should be the largest unit with extensive decentralization to allow much local independence. County systems would comprise a headquarters unit, area libraries, village and travelling libraries. Above county level there would be regional reference libraries, regional groupings remaining but with different tasks. Subject specialization would apply regionally, *British National Bibliography* being used for selection. Co-ordination of purchases would be done by the regional reference libraries which would include a bibliographical research department. The British Museum would assume many of the present National Central Library's functions. It would house the National Union Catalogue and regional catalogues which would be revised to a given date, after which they would cease, locations then being determined by reference to BNB and regional specialization schemes. The British Museum would also lend duplicate copies, the Copyright Law being amended. Proposals for finance and government are given. Government intervention by grants-in-aid and inspection is envisaged, but little new legislation is needed. A Library Department of the Ministry of Education would be set up.

E.P.D.

2271 Northern Ireland Library Service

John Bebbington

An Leabharlann, June 1952, X : 4, 111—117.

This is the only modern survey of the history, present position and prospects of Northern Ireland libraries, and contains much statistical information. It covers the ten municipal systems (two in the county boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, and eight in other towns) and the six county libraries, as well as several other famous "non-public" libraries of the Province. There are comments on regional co-operation, schools service and the Northern Ireland Library Advisory Council.

M.

2272 The Libraries of Florence

Wilfrid Bonser

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1952, LIV : 10, 324-329.

Detailed descriptions are given of libraries in five main types of Florentine library, State, municipal, university, special and circulating.

S.M.A.

2273 A Visit to U.S.A.

Frances M. Birkett

Librarian, September 1952, XLI : 9, 175-179.

A report by a Fulbright scholar of methods and organization in American libraries chiefly Yale, Harvard and Columbia Universities Libraries and New York Public Libraries. It touches on staff, planning, division of responsibility, mechanization, work rooms, buildings, centralization, cataloguing and the use of student help. Senior staff are expected to prepare detailed plans of work, and so give purpose and method to all work, which is permeated with a pioneering spirit. Definitely divided into professional and non-professional, work is planned so that there is no waste of skilled staff. Mechanical reproduction of cards and use of Library of Congress cards are universal. New buildings are impressive with well designed interiors.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

(See also Abstract No. 2264)

2274 The Despatch of Publications and Transport Costs : developments in Denmark

K. Schmidt-Phiseldeck

Unesco Bull., August-September 1952, VI : 8-9, E97-100.

In 1945 Denmark established an exchange institute in Copenhagen known as the Danish Institute for the international exchange of scientific and literary publications (I.D.E.). Publications exchanged are normally of three types : (a) official publications ; (b) publications of universities and learned societies ; (c) duplicates of books and periodicals. Details of organization are given including three tables illustrating : (a) cost and weight of shipments from I.D.E. in 1951-52 ; (b) savings made by use of foreign shipment ; (c) savings made by use of parcel post.

J.L.G.

2275 The British National Book Centre and its service to special libraries

C. D. Overton

J. of Doc., September 1952, VIII : 3, 142—163.

The B.N.B.C. was formed in 1948 to be a national centre for the international exchange of books and periodicals and a centre for interchange between British libraries. Two lists are issued each month, one for books and one for periodicals. Between 7,000 and 10,000 books and periodicals are redistributed or supplied by the centre from its own stock every month. Details of administration, and of the procedure used to offer and to claim books are given.

D.M.

2276 England's National Central Library

Ursula Price

Wilson Lib. Bull., September 1952, XXVII : 1, 53—56, 67. Photos.

The National Central Library was founded in 1916 as the Central Library for Students. It is now a national lending service embracing public and county libraries connected through regional systems, and university and special libraries. Issue figures have increased from 2,005 in 1916 to 94,220 in 1950—51. A borrower sends in his request to his local library. If the book is not available the request is passed on to the regional bureau and is checked in the union catalogue for that area. If the book is not in the region the application is sent to the National Central Library which is able to draw on greater resources.

G.N.B.

2277 Inter-Library Loans

J. L. Bate

Lib. Asst., December 1952, XLV : 10, 152—155.

The shortcomings of the inter-library loan service are noted and methods for its improvement are suggested. Book stocks in libraries must be improved and an agreed list of essential books is required. Greater care in checking requests sent to the Bureaux is needed. The rule excluding books in print at less than 12/6d. must be enforced. Schemes of regional subject specialization using the *British National Bibliography* for selection would obviate much unnecessary work at Bureaux.

E.P.D.

2278 Library Co-operation in the Southeast [of the U.S.A.]

Louis Shores

Lib. Q., October 1952, XXII : 4, 335—341.

Three factors have promoted post-war co-operation between the nine states that comprise the South Eastern Library Association :

the influence of philanthropic foundations; interstate organizations, such as the Southern Regional Education Board; and federal agencies such as T.V.A. The idea has been to consider the South East as a region, and a necessary link between state and national associations.

M.C.C.B.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

2279 The National Library

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July 1952, IX : 1, 6-7.

On 20th May 1952 a resolution was passed by the House of Commons, Ottawa, permitting the establishment of a national library for Canada. Introducing the resolution, the Right Honourable L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister) pointed out that although the building could not be commenced yet, preparatory cataloguing could be undertaken and a bill to authorise publishers to deposit two copies of books within a select field would be introduced. In addition to serving the Government and the people, the library would compile a union catalogue of other libraries and maintain the national bibliography *Canadiana*. Dr. William Kaye Lamb has been appointed Librarian.

G.C.T.

2280 Eduskunnan kirjasto—pirteä vanhus

[The Parliament Library of Finland—a hearty octogenarian]

Elsa Bruun

Kirjastolehti, July—August 1952, XLV : 6, 130—131.

The Parliament Library in Helsinki dates from 1872 when the Diet first appointed a keeper of the documents and books and other property in its possession. Previously the four estates had separate archives but the Estate of Nobles having received a gift of printed official documents from the Parliament of Sweden it suggested the founding of a common library. A collection of documents was sent to Sweden as a gift in return and marked the beginning of the library's exchange relations. In 1891 the general management of the property of the Diet was transferred to other hands and the post of librarian was established. The first printed catalogue of about 3,000 items appeared in 1888. In 1931 the library moved into specially planned premises in the new Parliament House. The collections include 200,000 works and the yearly budget amounts to 12m. marks.

H.W.

2281 Wiederaufbauprobleme der Bayer. Staatsbibliothek München

[Reconstruction problems of the Bavarian State Library, Munich]

G. Hofmann

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V : 4, 156—167. Plans.

The building of the Bavarian State Library was most inconvenient from the librarian's point of view, and the problem of adapting the building to serve the needs of library administration was aggravated by the fact that the main part of the building was an historic monument. The difficulties were partially solved by the construction of a large bookstack behind the main building. During the war most of the building was destroyed, but the bookstack survived. The severely damaged main building must be reconstructed to the original design, and the present problem is therefore that of combining the remains of an historic monument with a modern extension. This provides an opportunity of re-planning the whole of the interior of the building with a view to providing a more satisfactory layout of the accommodation. The State Library has recently proposed that the University Library be brought under the same roof, combining the administration of the two libraries whilst perpetuating their separate reading rooms and bookstacks. Planning is therefore proceeding on the basis of a library of between 4½-5m. volumes, a figure which is expected to be reached in thirty years' time.

K.G.

2282 Der Umbau des Gebäudes der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg

[The conversion of a building for the State and University Library, Hamburg]

E. Zimmermann

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V : 4, 168—179. Illus., plans.

The end of the war found Hamburg without a library. A former grammar school near the university was taken over for conversion into the State and University Library; it consisted of a covered central court surrounded by classrooms on four floors and, on one side, a block consisting of large rooms such as a great hall and a gymnasium, one above the other. The gymnasium and hall would have provided excellent reading rooms, but the provision of a bookstack was the most urgent need and they were therefore put to this use; the only other place for a bookstack would have been the central court, but this plan would have taken all natural light from the rooms on the inside of the classroom block. The central court was subsequently used as a catalogue hall, containing not only the catalogues of the library itself but also union catalogues which were thus made available for consultation by the public. The

classrooms on the lower floors were converted into public rooms of various kinds, including two fairly large reading rooms, whilst the administrative offices were placed on the top floor of this block. The vertical emphasis of the structure unfortunately prevented the reading rooms being placed on the same floor as the catalogues and issue rooms.

K.G.

2283 Mission in Mexico

Robert B. Downs

A.L.A. Bull., November 1952, XLVI: 10, 328—329, 349—350. Illus.

Mexico City is to erect a new home for the National University of Mexico with accommodation for 26,000 students. The University Library (340,000 volumes) will occupy a central position with a ten-storey bookstack for 1,200,000 volumes immediately over the reading rooms and offices. Since no natural light will reach the stacks, the outside walls are to be made of vari-coloured stones to form a huge mosaic depicting the development of Mexican culture. The new library will permit the overhaul and proper display of the many treasures in the National Library of Mexico which is under the control of the university. The National Library of Periodicals will also be moved to the new building, while the university departmental libraries will be centralized for the first time. These deficiencies in Mexico are noted: the status of librarians is unsatisfactory, the scarcity of professional training agencies, shortage of public and school libraries, the stress laid on the preservation rather than on the utilization of books, precarious financial support for libraries, lack of national bibliographical publications, and other evidence that library growth has not kept pace with the nation's material and cultural development.

W.

2284 Riksdagbiblioteket 1851—1951

[The Library of Sweden's Riksdag 1851—1951]

Tryggve Byström

Nord. Tid., 1952, XXXIX: 2, 49—68.

In 1851 systematic collection was organized to form a library for members of the Riksdag (Parliament). In 1866 the Riksdag reform led to the establishment of the permanent position of librarian and an annual appropriation for works on social and political science. Vilhelm Gödel, librarian 1907—31, was responsible for an investigation in 1912 which resulted in 1918, in the Library being made an autonomous parliamentary office; staff and funds were increased and facilities extended to Royal ministries and civil service departments. Gödel's advocacy in 1923 of closer co-operation between the Library and the various central administrative agencies' libraries has not yet been realised.

W.

2285 Library of Congress Serial Record Techniques

Paul L. Berry

Serial Slants, July 1952, III : 1, 14-16.

A visible index containing about 100,000 active entries for currently published serials and a standard card file with another 100,000 entries for non-current serials take care of more than 1½m. pieces received yearly by the Serials Division of the Library of Congress. The current serial entry is designed to carry all the information about the serial, *viz.*, entry according to A.L.A. cataloguing rules, bibliographical information, bibliographical history, records of unbound holding, binding progress, permanent holdings, location of unbound issues and of bound volumes, record of cataloguing and classification treatment and of any other decisions. To speed up the many enquiries received by telephone, record reference assistants wear headphones which can be connected to any of the multiple outlets spaced throughout the files.

W.

2286 [Illinois State Library]

Illinois Libs., June 1952, XXXIV : 6, 253-255. Photos.

Details of size and capacity, together with five photographs, of compact steel shelving installed in the Illinois State Library.

W.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(*See also* Abstracts Nos. 2281-83)

2287 Operation: Europe

Robert H. Blackburn

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July 1952, IX : 1, 8-9.

Directs attention to the main differences noted between American and European university libraries. In Europe, income is derived from the government and not from the university and therefore the book stocks are of more general appeal with specialisation on a regional basis; recent trends show an exceptionally high demand for books and since book funds are lower, a considerable amount of interlending is accomplished through union catalogues; although labour costs are relatively lower than book costs, less attention is given to reader service; British plans for building have benefited by, but not imitated American experience.

G.C.T.

2288 The Bodleian Library, 1845—1945: an appreciation

R. H. Hill

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1952, LIV: 10, 334—335.

The *History of the Bodleian Library, 1845—1945*, by Sir Edmund Craster, Clarendon Press, 1952, is reviewed. Bodley's Librarians of the period are described, with the chief events occurring during their librarianships.

S.M.A.

2289 The University Library of St. Andrews

Philip Ardagh

Librarian, October 1952, XLI: 10, 199—205.

The idea of the university library was moved first in 1415 and later in 1456, though the collegiate library of St. Leonard's was founded in 1144. Between 1607 and 1611, James VI (& I) agreed to found and build a university library; work was started in 1612, and not finished until 1618, and the building was not furnished until 1643. The first librarian, John Goran, was appointed in 1642. It was a copyright library 1710—1836. The collection includes Western and Eastern manuscripts, 15th and 16th century printing, seals and other items. In addition to Royal and other foundation collections, there is a Bible Collection and other special collections. In 1925, the new librarian, Mr. George H. Bushnell prepared and has since carried through plans for reorganisation, classification and cataloguing, the Library of Congress scheme being chosen. Descriptions are given of the buildings, rooms and halls.

G.P.S.

2290 Die Universitätsbibliothek Mainz

[Mainz University Library]

W. Menn

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V: 4, 142—148.

When the university of Mainz was re-established after the war it had a large number of students but no library. It was decided to build up a library independent of the city library, despite the fact that this library still possessed the remnants of the book stock of the earlier university library. The task of building up the book stock of the new university library was made particularly difficult by the economic conditions obtaining in Germany at the end of the war; Mainz itself was badly bombed, and a zonal boundary and consequent currency restrictions isolated the city from other towns where there were books to be bought. Moreover, the currency reform of 1948 came before the new library had been able to make sufficient purchases. Help in building up the library came from the French occupation authorities and from organizations abroad such as the British Council and the Germanistic Society of America, whilst more

recently help has come from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Despite shortage of staff and inadequate premises the university library itself now possesses some 180,000 volumes and also looks after a similar number of books in the various departmental libraries of the university. The library is participating in co-operative projects such as the compilation of union catalogues.

K.G.

2291 De Vetenskapliga Biblioteken 1951-52

[University Libraries 1951-52]

Tönnes Kleberg

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 8, 363-370.

Umeå City Library has been made a depository library and will form a research library for northern Sweden. University and special libraries are experiencing financial troubles, while the problem of adequate space becomes more pressing. Microfilming of daily newspapers is a partial solution. Inter-loan of periodical articles is being developed through the use of photoprint copies.

W.

2292 A Library with a problem

Robert L. Collison

Lib. World, August-September 1952, LIV : 626-627, 23-24.

The latest report of Stanford University Library, California, discusses the library's regeneration in order to play a more creative role in the academic programme. Stock is over 1m. volumes, plus 10,000 serials; circulation is over 900,000. Four subject divisions are proposed: Humanities, Social Science, Biological Science, Physical Science and Engineering, to serve advanced students and faculty. General reference, periodical and reserve departments would be abandoned. A General Education Division, with an open access reading room, would serve undergraduates. The report also deals with microfilms, compact storage, co-operative storage and the extension of the stacks. The staff is divided equally into professional and non-professional grades.

A.H.H.

2293 Administration of the University of Chicago Libraries, 1892-1928. Part I: 1892-1910.

Haynes McMullen

Lib. Q., October 1952, XXII : 4, 325-334.

The lack of a chief librarian, with powers of co-ordinating faculty bookstocks, impaired the efficiency of the University of Chicago libraries. Administration by committees was not found satisfactory, and in 1910 a Director of Libraries was appointed, a new catalogue started, and construction was begun on a new building. Details are given of the early history and administrative problems of these libraries.

M.C.C.B.

2294 Mount Saint Vincent College Library

Sister Frances de Sales

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July 1952, IX : 1, 1-4. Illus.

A description of a four-storeyed 300-feet long building with three wings. Particular attention was given to natural lighting in this building which includes a library school with its three lecture rooms, study and work rooms on the ground floor. The library is on the main floor and includes a 70-ft. by 58-ft. reading room commanded by a curved circulation desk with immediate access to the cataloguing room. Shelving capacity is estimated at 90,000 volumes. A small public library section for the village is included.

G.C.T.

2295 The Library of the Royal College of Nursing

A. M. C. Thompson

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1952, LIV : 10, 332-334.

The library of the Royal College of Nursing was started in 1921. Its aim was to supply books for members of the College and other students of nursing. In 1916 the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust gave a grant of £500 on condition the library became an outlier of the National Central Library. At that time the NCL gave the College all its books on nursing, 178 in all. After 1926 the library became self-supporting, and in 1952 has 10,000 books and pamphlets. Universal Decimal Classification scheme is used for the pamphlets, and an adapted Boston Medical Library scheme for the books.

S.M.A.

2296 Basic Library Needs of Teachers' Colleges

Virginia L. Moran and Mason Tolman

Lib. J., 15 September 1952, LXXVII : 16, 1446-1450.

A nation-wide survey of U.S. Teachers' College libraries indicated that the majority were inadequate. Their inadequacies are due to shortage of staff and poor salaries, shortage of book funds, shortage of storage space, and outmoded equipment.

K.A.M.

2297 Current binding policies at Iowa State College

Frances Warner

Serial Slants, October 1952, III : 2, 39-42.

Notably, using portfolios to protect uncompleted volumes of periodicals, limiting lettering on the spine, and discarding covers of scientific periodicals to reduce size of bound volumes.

G.H.

2298 Monmouth College Library

Mary E. McCoy

Illinois Libs., May 1952, XXXIV : 5, 187—189.

Monmouth College is a co-educational liberal arts school controlled by the United Presbyterian Church. The library was a gift of Andrew Carnegie and was erected in 1907. During the past few years new shelving has been installed and modernization has been carried out to some extent. The stock and various department and special collections are briefly described.

B.A.

2299 The Western Illinois State College Library

Margaret Wardell

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV : 8, 352—355.

The College, first opened in 1902, has had a library from the beginning but the growth of the library buildings have not kept pace with growth of the college or stock. It is housed in the former gymnasium on three floors, with stacks in every possible place. It has 71,000 volumes, takes 690 periodicals, has annual accessions (during last 5 years) of 3,000, and a staff of 9, each a subject specialist. The aim of the college is to supply teachers for public schools of the state. The library offers certain specialized services—e.g. an Elementary and a High School Library in the Laboratory Training School Building, direct loan to teachers enrolled in extension classes. One of the staff is also on the Visual Education Dept. staff. Teachers are encouraged to take the library science courses available. Informal instruction service is available, to any class requesting it, to teach use of the library. The staff also assist in a graduate course on methods of research.

G.P.S.

2300 The Library of Wheaton College

Ivy Olson, Julia E. Blanchard and John E. Kephart

Illinois Libs., March 1952, XXXIV : 3, 102—105. Photo.

The library originated in the college of books belonging to the College literary society. In 1890 the library was moved to larger premises and the Dewey Decimal Classification was adopted. Then a new wing was allocated to the library which became known as the Frost Memorial Library. Now the library is housed in a new three-storey building. Some of the features of the new building are described and the type of stock of the library and its subject emphasis is indicated.

B.A.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2263, 2275)

2301 International interest in special libraries : Unesco

Edward Carter

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I: 2, 224-233. Bibliog.

Describes some Unesco projects leading to special library development, including the exchange and gift services of the Clearing House for publications (which is almost entirely directed to special libraries).

G.H.

2302 Special librarianship and documentation

Jesse H. Sherer

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I: 2, 189-199. Bibliog.

Explains, in terms of historical development, the similarities in special librarianship and documentation as the focus of general library objectives.

G.H.

2303 Organizational relations of special librarians

Irene M. Strieby

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I: 2, 173-188. Diagrs. Bibliog.

A consideration of the position of the librarian in industrial organizations, and of the library as an operational department.

G.H.

2304 Recent developments in special libraries in Great Britain

Robert L. Collison

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I: 2, 233-239. Bibliog.

A survey, which includes the work of the Royal Society, ASLIB, the British Standards Institution; and such topics as subject specialization, the professional training of assistants in special libraries, and the position of the special library within its own organization.

G.H.

2305 Recent developments in British serials

Robert L. Collison

Serial Slants, October 1952, III: 2, 35-38.

Describes the work of The Royal Society of London, the British Standards Institution, the Library Association, the Cleaver-Hume Technical Index, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in abstracting, indexing and book reviewing. House organs, union lists of serials, documentary reproduction services, the British National Book Centre, display and serial record practice, and shelving systems are briefly noted. Subject specialization in London and in the Home Counties is also included.

W.

2306 Lo stato acquista la biblioteca dei Savoia-Genova

[The Italian nation acquires the library of the dukes of Savoy-Genoa]

Parola, July—August 1952, XXXV : 7—8, 264.

The agreement, signed on September 23rd, covers the purchase of 30,000 items collected by Count Cesare Saluzzo, tutor of the children of Charles Albert. Precious manuscripts and many incunabula are included and the purchase price was about 50m. lire.

F.S.S.

2307 Simplification Pays Off

Bella E. Schachtman

Lib. J., August 1952, LXXVII : 14, 1254—1258.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Library has designed a process form to ensure that all information located about a publication is available for all following steps in processing that publication, and that duplication of effort in searching and handling is avoided. The form covers routing, selection, searching, cataloguing and processing information, but a perforated section for ordering information has been discarded after experiment. The form helps to keep professional assistants doing completely professional work, and gives concise, clear instructions to sub-professional and clerical staff. There is an illustration of the form and its use is described.

K.A.M.

2308 Simplification of Serial Records work

Bella E. Schachtman

Serial Slants, July 1952, III : 1, 6—13.

The United States Department of Agriculture Library receives 20,000 different serial titles each year. Simplification has been achieved by (i) separation of records for serials being issued currently from those no longer current; (ii) confining the current serials record to cover four years; (iii) binding one copy only of a title. When a volume is complete, "bindery" is written on the card and a photograph of the card is sent to the bindery. When the volume has been bound, the record card is destroyed and thus prevents the permanent file from growing indefinitely. (iv) The visible file records for checking purposes were found wasteful in time and labour and have been replaced by a specially designed lightweight card catalogue cabinet in which the trays may be withdrawn from either side of the frame. Faster checking and other advantages have been reported.

W.

2309 The Duveen Library

Samuel A. Ives and Aaron J. Ihde

J. of Chem. Educ., May 1952, XXIX : 5, 244-247.

The Duveen Collection of 3000 works on alchemy and history of science, now owned by University of Wisconsin, is valued for its completeness in European chemistry prior to 1900, especially 1600-1800. Its catalogue with that of the Young Collection of Glasgow Institute of Technology is a reference tool for study of history and development of chemistry. Rare books and periodicals are described.

G.W.W.

2310 The Church Libraries

O. Fritiof Ander

Illinois Libs., March 1952, XXXIV : 3, 69-75. Bibliog.

The number of church libraries has increased during the last few years, especially amongst Methodist and Baptist churches. This increase points to the spiritual need for more religious literature. Many of the authors at present popular in America are those seeking to project into their thoughts, the religious traditions of Western civilization. Modern church libraries derive from the old parish libraries of colonial days, founded to provide books for poor pastors. With the formation of the Sunday schools church libraries really developed. The growth of public libraries and schools tended to undermine their usefulness, however. The modern church library must serve the 20th century if it is to survive. Short descriptions of two such libraries are given. Both the Methodist Church and the Baptist Church have formed Church Library Services to assist in the formation of libraries. A bibliography compiled by Lael Pierson Cappaert is given.

B.A.

2311 The C.D. Mobile Library

[C.D. Productions, Limited]

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1952, LIV : 11, 365-366. Illus.

The C.D. Mobile Library uses a patented expandable girder method to expand the sides of the trailer and give twice the normal area. Shelves are provided for 4,500 books, and there is ample room for 20 readers. The staff desk is comfortable and efficient. Strip lighting, and oil heaters are used. There are two swivel-mounted island bookshelves.

S.M.A.

2312 The World Health Organization Library service

H. A. Izant

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I: 2, 240-243.

Describes the organization and distribution of medical information from the library at Geneva, which contains 25,000 books and receives 1,500 current periodicals. It indexes on cards articles of interest in 965 periodicals, and publishes monthly *The Library News* which includes current acquisitions and lists bibliographies prepared.

G.H.

2313 The National Health Library

Eva R. Hawkins

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July 1952, XL: 3, 315-321. Ref.

The Library, an integral part of the National Health Council founded in 1921, is housed at 1790 Broadway, New York. It contains approximately 7,000 books, 46,000 pamphlets and receives about 600 journals. The Library maintains a comprehensive card index, by author and subject, of periodical articles on all aspects of public health. *Health Articles of the Week*, a mimeographed list of about 50 of the more important periodical articles, classified by subject, has been issued since 1921. Special bibliographies are compiled upon request; short lists are supplied gratis but a moderate charge is made for long lists and those requiring research. From 1933 to 1946 the Library issued an annual list of books on health and hygiene for public libraries. A revised list of 457 "Periodicals of Interest to Public Health Workers" was published in 1951. The Library maintains a book review file dating back to 1936. Further plans for extending bibliographic services are outlined.

W.J.B.

2314 The Bibliographical Responsibilities of National Voluntary Health Agencies. The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Earl C. Graham

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July 1952, XL: 3, 306-312. Refs.

The Library of the National Society contains approximately 1,500 books and 35,000 reprints and pamphlets, and currently receives over 500 periodicals. It receives over 5,000 enquiries by mail annually, publishes a monthly *Bulletin on Current Literature* for workers with the handicapped, compiles and distributes free bibliographies and reading lists, maintains a nationwide loan service and a large reference and research section.

W.J.B.

2315 London Club Libraries

Horace Thorogood

Lib. Rev., Winter 1952 : 104, 495-498.

The Forum, London's premier ladies' club, has a library of 3,000 volumes, one third fiction, maintained by gifts from members. The National Liberal Club's Gladstone Library was founded as a memorial to the statesman, who opened it in 1888. Of the stock of 40,000 volumes, half are political. The library houses a collection of Parliamentary addresses of candidates of all parties since 1892, as well as 50,000 pamphlets. The Travellers' Club is "for gentlemen who have travelled out of the British Isles to a distance of 500 miles from London in a direct line." The library is largely devoted to travel, with 18th and early 19th century volumes, many written by members. The Garrick Club library is for theatrical reference only. Its 3,000 volumes include many original mss. and theatrical treasures and over 45,000 playbills. The Savage Club was founded by George Augustus Sala; its library consists of 3,000 volumes and over 20 cases of theatre programmes, together with a large collection of signed photographs of theatrical celebrities.

E.J.

2316 The American Meat Institute Foundation Library

Barbara Payne

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV : 8, 356-358.

The AMIF, established in 1944, is a non-profit-making body, affiliated with and situated at the University of Chicago. Its aim is research and education on the scientific and technological aspects of livestock production, processing and utilization. The library has a staff of one professional and one clerical assistant and a stock of 600 books, 100 periodicals, 2,000 patents, and a vertical file of 7,500 reprints, pamphlets, unpublished reports and other material arranged alphabetically by subject. A "Reference File" on cards is maintained—an index to abstracts, patents, and journals not otherwise indexed, sometimes giving an abstract of the particular article. Literature searches, sometimes involving the compilation of data, are made for the Foundation and its subscribers. It is hoped to enlarge the scope of the information service of the Foundation.

G.P.S.

2317 What the Physician expects of the Librarian

Richard Foregger

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July 1952, XL : 3, 285-287.

The author is Assistant Professor of Anaesthesiology at Marquette University School of Medicine. Deals with the relation between librarian and reader, the importance of adequate catalogues and indexes and close classification, the necessity for complete open

access, the factors which go to make up pleasant working conditions, and the urgent desirability of training students and young doctors in the use of the library. Of eight physicians examined by one of the medical specialty boards not one was able to name a single abstracting journal in the English language. The author emphasises the extent to which even the most experienced medical man depends upon the assistance of the trained librarian.

W.J.B.

2318 Reference Tools for Hospital Medical Libraries

Charlotte Kenton

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1952, XL : 4, 369-380.

A selected list of reference works in the medical and allied fields, all in English and nearly all published within the last ten years. Basic tools which it is felt should be included in every hospital library are indicated by an asterisk. The list is divided into (i) indexes, bibliographies, catalogues, and abstract journals, (ii) directories, (iii) dictionaries and nomenclature, (iv) pharmacopoeias, dispensatories, etc., (v) reviews, annuals, and progress reports, (vi) histories, and (vii) encyclopaedic works, handbooks and treatises—by subject. The principles of selection are set out in an introductory section and are illustrated by detailed notes on some of the books listed.

W.J.B.

2319 The American Cancer Society Library

Mildred D. Donohue

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July 1952, XL : 3, 312-315.

The Library, which was founded in 1947, now contains 1,500 books and 200 current periodicals. The various important bibliographies and indexes issued by the Society since 1947 are noted. Since 1949 the Society has published *Cancer Current Literature, an Index to Neoplastic Diseases*, a comprehensive monthly list of international scope. Another important service is the Package Lending Library, modelled on that of the American College of Surgeons. The Society also issues annual bound volumes of reprints concerned with current research and three journals: *Cancer* (for specialists and research workers), *CA. A Bulletin of Cancer Progress* (for general practitioners), and *Cancer News* (a magazine for the laity).

W.J.B.

2320 Una nuova specie di biblioteche

[A new kind of library]

Parola, July—August 1952, XXXV : 7-8, 263.

The International Association of Radio Libraries had its first meeting at Unesco headquarters in Paris on May 26-27th when it was decided (a) to exchange lists of acquisitions and wants and to

call attention to important collections of the works of foreign composers; (b) to list unique works possessed by each library; (c) to recommend all libraries concerned with broadcasting to employ only qualified librarians and musicologists; (d) to study the relations of such libraries with publishers.

F.S.S.

2321 A Library for radio and television

Frances Sprague

Stechert-Hafner Book News, April 1952, VI: 115-118.

The general library of the National Broadcasting Corporation, New York, was organized in February 1930, to serve as a basic collection of literature on the radio and television industry, as well as reference material for use in programme building, for all departments of the company, and for answering the many questions received. One of the special collections is an extensive file of radio and television surveys on the reactions and habits of, and effects on, listeners. The development of regular television has necessitated the expansion of illustrative material. There are 24,000 catalogue items and much miscellaneous material and a large vertical file on composers and compositions. Library of Congress classification is used, with special provision for radio and television; cataloguing is very full. The reference collection is available to advertising agents and script authors. An annotated list of accessions is issued fortnightly.

J.C.S.

2322 Merenkulkukirjasto

[A marine library]

Helge Heikkinen

Kirjastolehti, May-June 1952, XLV: 5, 105.

In the January issue of *Suomen Merenkulku*, the official organ of the Finnish Ship's Officers' League, a detailed plan was published for the foundation of a marine library in Finland. Hitherto the Sailors' Mission has distributed book cases to the ships and the Sailors' Union and other organizations have provided a certain amount of library service for ships' crews but, nevertheless, the situation is very unsatisfactory. The writer suggests that by the joint support of the state, the harbour towns, the ship-chandlers and certain industrial firms a maritime library system modelled on the example of Denmark should be founded for the benefit of Finland's ten thousand seafaring men.

H.W.

2323 South Works Library, United States Steel Company

Theresa M. Jindra

Illinois Libs., May 1952, XXXIV : 5, 190-191.

The South Works library serves the technical and scientific literature requirements of the 15,000 persons employed on the 500-acre site. Books and periodicals relevant to the steelmaking industry and its chemical, physical and engineering aspects are stocked. Some periodicals are filed permanently whilst others are kept on file for only five years. The aims of the library and some of its projects are mentioned.

B.A.

2324 Library Service at Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Beulah B. Jacks

Illinois Libs., March 1952, XXXIV : 3, 106-109. Illus.

The company's main plant covers 127 acres and so the library service is decentralized, being divided into four libraries and some departmental collections. Each library aims to avoid duplication as far as possible. The oldest of the four libraries is the Research Library. Its stock, function and the duties of its staff are described.

B.A.

INFORMATION SERVICES

2325 Scientific information in industry

Alexander King

Aust. Lib. J., July 1952, 1 : 5, 109-111.

Better information services can help in the quicker utilisation of results of research work. New industries are more alive to recent information than the older established industries, but research writing needs to be easily understood by the people for whom it is intended. The information services provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are outlined. Decentralised services and regional work are encouraged, and research is being made into the efficient provision and utilisation of scientific information.

E.J.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

(See also Abstract No. 2264)

2326 Folkebibliotekerne in flamsk Belgien

[Public libraries in Flemish Belgium]

Leo Schevenhels

Bogens Verden, September 1952, XXXIV : 6, 253-260.

Public libraries in Flemish Belgium are not of a very high standard. National financial support is poor and irregular and no national organisation co-ordinates the country's libraries. Provincial support

is better ; most provinces have an independent library organisation co-operating with the national administration. Several professional associations of librarians are working for a better system of libraries. Antwerp has a very good municipal library system and acts as an example for other cities.

L.L.

2327 Libraries in Shanghai

[N. Nutting]

N.Z. Libs., May 1952, XV : 4, 89—90.

Report of a letter received last year from Miss Nutting, British Council Librarian, Shanghai. The library was used by a wide cross section of the public, and since the establishment of the new government much technical information has been requested. The Shanghai Municipal library was a dreary place in May 1949 with four borrowers and a mainly English stock. Now, with sufficient funds and a full-time staff, a new librarian has improved the stock, does much extension work with factories, etc., plans to open 10 branches, and has discussion groups. The Chinese librarians are very interested in British methods and developments.

G.P.S.

2328 Paa biblioteksarbejde i Dunkerque

[Library work in Dunkirk]

Lone Meyer-Heiselberg and Ulla Emborg

Bogens Verden, October 1952, XXXIV : 7, 327—331.

Two young Danish librarians have been assisting the librarian in Dunkirk to re-organise the library during the summer. The library building was intact and well planned, but the librarian was untrained and not very interested. The original bookstock was abducted by the Germans. Some books had been returned and others given by local people. The Danes worked hard, prepared a dictionary catalogue and shelved most of the books. Local interest is poor ; there are only 700 registered readers in a population of 15,000.

L.L.

2329 Die Aufgaben der Bibliotheken nach der II Parteikonferenz der SED.

[The second German Socialist Unity Party Conference and the tasks of libraries]

Rolf Zahn

Bibliothekar, October 1952, VI : 10, 601—608.

The part libraries have to play in the building up of a socialist society is discussed. Careful book-selection is essential ; all libraries must possess the works of Marxism and Leninism ; books by Russian and Soviet authors, dealing with socialism and those in-

stilling a love for Germany. Books glorifying capitalism, militarism, pacifism, or those ignoring the class struggle as well as showing unprincipled objectivity must be rigidly excluded. The Ministry of Education in the German Democratic Republic is the highest responsible authority for the work and development of the public libraries, and, in describing the whole hierarchical structure of library authorities and their various functions, its relationship to the Central Institute for Libraries, the Councils of the Regional and District Libraries, the Municipal Central Libraries, etc., is explained. The question of interlending and purchase of stock through the Libraries' Supply Stores VEB are also dealt with.

F.M.J.

2330 Demokratie und Bücherei

[Democracy and Libraries]

Rudolf Joerden

B. u. Bild., September 1952, IV: 9, 860—868.

German librarians can learn much from a study of librarianship and library systems in the United States, Britain and Scandinavia, which can be applied to the special conditions in Germany. Libraries in Germany must be developed as sources of information to aid and promote vocational training, and also as places for discussions on current affairs. A public library performs an essential political function and should receive greater attention in the public budget.

W.

2331 The Centenary—and the Future

L. R. McColvin

Manch. Rev., Autumn 1952, 305—310.

The most vital need of the future is that we should overcome the limitations imposed by our present system of nearly 600 separate and distinct public library authorities in Britain.

D.R.

2332 Centenary of Liverpool Public Libraries

Sir Ben Lockspeiser

[Extract from speech at opening of Technical Library]

Librarian, October 1952, XLI: 10, 193—194.

A new scientific era, determining all aspects of our lives, has developed in this century. Science must be turned to our industrial advantage. Fundamental to the application of science to industry is the dissemination of knowledge. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and associated research stations publish much technical information, but the problem is to get it into the

right hands and into practical use. There are few municipal technical libraries, and more are wanted. A step forward would be the organising of the dissemination of technical information on a regional basis, basing on this technical library an organisation of interested persons and bringing into being a Merseyside Technical Enquiries and Documentation Service to operate from Liverpool. To perform this work, staff must be familiar with scientific research and industry.

G.P.S.

2333 Libraries, Librarians and Councillors

A. P. Wadsworth

Manch. Rev., Autumn 1952, 299—304.

The growth of the Manchester library system.

D.R.

2334 Manchester Public Library. Centenary Celebration, September 1952

Manch. Rev., Autumn 1952, 295—298.

A description of events.

D.R.

2335 Costituzione e funzionamento di una biblioteca popolare

[Setting up and working of a popular library]

Nella Santovito Vichi

Parola, July—August 1952, XXXV : 7—8, 236—242.

Describes the buildings, furnishings, funds, staffs, acquisition of books for the popular libraries which are supposed to exist in every commune, with a summary of the relevant legislation. Special buildings are rare. Some communes only provide furnished premises, lighting and heating. The librarian's salary (if any), books, binding, stationery and periodicals have to be bought from other public funds or private contributions. Loan of books for home reading may be permitted where no reading room exists.

F.S.S.

2336 Rapport van het Bestuur van de Centrale Vereniging voor Openbare Leeszalen en Bibliotheken inzake de Plattelandes-lectuurvoorziening

Bibliotheekleven, June 1952, XXXVII : 6, 161—166.

A report by the Board of the Central Association for Public Libraries on country library work. A plan is sketched showing how the principles of the Danish system can be made workable for Dutch conditions.

v.R.

2337 Presidential address

A. K. Elliot

N.Z. Libs., April 1952, XV : 3, 49—57.

The author surveys the aims and subjects of conferences since the first in America in 1853, at which Samuel Osgood made his plea for popular libraries in all towns and villages to diffuse social refinement and intellectual light. In Britain, the Public Libraries Act of 1850 initiated progress, which was however slow until 1919. In 1910 at the first N.Z.L.A. Conference travelling libraries for rural districts were advocated, and at the 1939 conference, there were congratulations on the newly-born Country Library Service. Women have played their part, too, and free Libraries now extend throughout N.Z. Comics are a current problem, and it is through the availability of books that the influence of comics will be offset. Definitions of the functions of a public library, including quotations from the Unesco Manifesto, conclude the address.

G.P.S.

2338 Basic Standards for New Zealand Libraries, 1952 : Part I.

N.Z. Libs., July—August 1952, XV : 6, 121—131.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2124—25)

This report was prepared by the Standards Research Committee for discussion at the 1952 New Zealand Library Association Conference. Standards are listed under various headings : (a) the functions of a public library (b) units of public library service ; (c) the services of a public library, including registration of borrowers, circulation of books, reference and other special services and conditions, hours, points and statistics of service.

(To be continued)

A.H.H.

2339 Libraries and Local Government in New Zealand

D. C. McIntosh

N.Z. Libs., May 1952, XV : 4, 80—85.

I. The organisation of local government in New Zealand. Describes types of authorities under Boroughs, Town Districts, Counties, other units. II. Finance of local government in New Zealand. After a general survey of revenue and expenditure structure and a description of rating, rates and rating in the various types of authority are described. There are also sections on Government financial assistance, local body loans and the relation between central and local government.

(See Abstract No. 2123)

G.P.S.

2340 Libraries and Local Government in New Zealand

D. C. McIntosh

N.Z. Libs., July—August 1952, XV : 6, 131—141. Map. Tab. Bib.

(See Abstract Nos. 2123 and 2339)

V. Some trends in local Government. Much consideration has been given to the "too-small" unit and the proposed regionalization of certain services. The Report of the Select Committee on Local Government in New Zealand, 1945, discusses the need for the redrawing of municipal boundaries, and a Local Government Commission was set up in 1946 to investigate them. The Commission emphasises that local government must retain local interest. Inter-local-body co-operation is needed. VI. Some thoughts about the future development of library service in New Zealand. Library service is organized by borough councils and town boards, reinforced since 1938 by the Country Library Service; co-operation is practically non-existent. Larger service units with clearly defined boundaries must be created. Borough and town district authorities must be persuaded to devote their full 3d. rate to library services. The 1945 Report suggests the regionalization of the Country Library Service with some kind of national co-ordination, and co-operation between borough and county. The possible set-up in a typical region is set out. Control would be vested in a Regional Board and finances derived from local rates and state subsidies. The Report recommends an educational campaign with the local authorities to stress the advantages of schemes of cooperation.

A.H.H.

2341 Folke- og skoleboksamlingene har fremgang

[Progress in public and school libraries]

Arne Kildal

Bok og Bib., October 1952, XIX : 5, 281—292.

The latest statistics for public libraries show that circulation has increased by 400,000 and volumes by 100,000. State grants were 600,000 kr. in 1945—46 and 2,000,000 kr. in 1952—53. Local grants during the last fiscal year increased to 4,243,000 kr. In 1934—35 1,174 school libraries received state grants; in 1951—52, 5,074. During the same period, state grants have increased from 30,000 to 319,000 kr., local grants from 50,000 to over 400,000 kr. The number of volumes has tripled, from 303,000 to 930,000. Circulation from Norwegian libraries rose from 3,200,000 in 1945—46 to 4,800,000 in 1950—51.

K.S.K.

2342 Det første sentralbibliotek i Finnmark åpnet

[Dedication of the first central library in Finnmark]

Bok og Bib., October 1952, XIX : 5, 303—305. Illus.

A few days after the dedication of the new library in Kirkenes, the official opening of the Central Library for Eastern Finnmark took place in the handsome surroundings of Vadsö's new and impressive town hall. On behalf of the Department of Church and Education, the director of libraries, Arne Kildal extended warm wishes for the future and said he felt sure the library would be in constant use, pointing out that its activities would not only be local but would extend over half of Finnmark. There are plans for a similar library for western Finnmark to be opened in two or three years. Mr. Kildal thanked the municipalities of Vadsö and Nord Varanger for their remarkable financial efforts in the realization of the plan. A gift of 3,000 kr. for decorating the children's room was presented on behalf of the teachers of Kirkenes.

K.S.K.

2343 Folkbiblioteksåret 1951—52

[Public Libraries in 1951—52]

Bengt Hjelmqvist

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 8, 354—362.

Total local grants to public libraries in Sweden rose from 1.5m. Swedish crowns in 1951 to 2.5 m. in 1952. Local government re-organization has reduced the number of rural communities such that there are now only thirty units without a public library service. A new "central" library for one province will be erected at Västerås and new library buildings at Halmstad and Umeå. The training of non-professional part-time librarians is to be intensified.

W.

2344 Biblioteksinspektion [Library inspection]

C. Vilhelm Jacobowsky

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 8, 371—375.

Since small rural libraries have frequent changes of personnel it is necessary for "central" libraries to carry out inspection in order to control the library from a professional standpoint. The local librarians and the members of library boards should meet periodically to maintain contact and exchange views on library problems. The success of the library depends on the enthusiasm, interest and personality of the librarian.

W.

2345 Century in a capsule

Roland C. Willcox

Wilson Lib. Bull., November 1952, XXVIII : 5, 236-241.

The first public library in Massachusetts was established in Boston in 1848. An Act for the state of Massachusetts followed in 1851. Notes follow on: John Cotton Dana's period as librarian at Springfield, the function of a library, the quality of literature in a library, buildings, changes during the century, Charles A. Cutter's classification scheme first used at Winchester, Mass., lending for home reading first begun at Boston in 1852, the series of threats to the use of libraries, *viz.*, book clubs, films, cars, crossword puzzles, radio and television. Bookmobile services have developed in Massachusetts until today through local services supplemented by the State Library Commission nearly all people have a public library service. Through regional grouping of the smaller units an even better service is being planned.

G.N.B.

2346 A Co-operative Project

Emily M. Campbell

Illinois Libs., May 1952, XXXIV : 5, 181-182.

In May of this year the DeKalb Public Library began a co-operative arrangement with the Illinois State Library in order to provide greater service to the area within 40 miles radius of the city. The State Library opened a Service Centre which is stocked with about 8,000 books and book selection aids and is intended to help libraries to provide wider collections for the public. The collection, which does not serve the public direct, will be supplemented as necessary. A consultant service for librarians is provided.

B.A.

PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

(See also Abstract No. 2473)

2347 Some thoughts on Policy in General

R. W. Lynn

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1952, LIV : 11, 357-361.

The purpose and policy of the library profession is to persuade authorities to release the potential influence of libraries in attaining high national standards—cultural, scientific, and philosophic. The fetish of high circulation figures harms the profession, as libraries are regarded primarily as sources of recreational reading, and the need for qualified staff is not realised. The library profession can use all staff who qualify. Professional staff should not be wasted on routine services. The public library purpose is no longer to provide ephemeral fiction, but to maintain standards of culture. Reading

standards must be raised. Increased expenditure on libraries would bring increased and lasting results from expenditure on education. Public library progress is not keeping pace with development in other types of library.

S.M.A.

2348 A professional user's view of libraries

Ian Donnelly

N.Z. Libs., May 1952, XV : 4, 73-80.

The author is editor of the Timaru Herald and first describes his experiences and friendships with librarians. The public library, an essential utility, should be free and expenditure not be wilfully restricted. Modern inventions, radio, cinema and television tend to destroy literature and reading. New Zealand is fortified against these mass influences by isolation, but the National Library Service and public libraries must do the missionary work for books by wide-spread distribution of books.

G.P.S.

2349 Care and feeding of the discriminating reader

Florence S. Craig

Iowa Lib. Q., October 1952, XIV : 14, 225-231.

The library supplies "how-to-do-it" books, and answers intriguing reference questions, but how can it develop discriminating readers, socially aware and politically astute? The reader must be helped to preserve an inquiring mind, unafraid of new ideas. By the recommendation of our own favourite books, readers can be led away from the mediocre. Distortions and misinformation in mass media must be made clear, and the reader encouraged to read on all sides of controversial questions. He must be helped to communicate the knowledge thus gained to others, expressing himself with originality and clarity. To do these things, we must believe fully in ourselves and in our work. We should reinforce education. We must not only know books, but step out into the community and talk about them, and also help readers to do the same. We must shun the trivial and mediocre. Democracy demands ideas and information which are truly good and truly honest.

E.J.

2350 An Informed Public

Emerson Greenaway

Lib. J., July 1952, LXXVII : 13, 1123-1127.

"Librarians must accept responsibility for the direct communication of ideas through the use of books and related materials." This is illustrated by quoting the "statement of objectives" of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. The dangers of censorship are discussed and suggestions are made on how to carry out the prime objectives of the public library.

K.A.M.

2351 The Fight Continues

R. L. Collison

Lib. Asst., November 1952, XLV : 9, 133-134.

(See Abstract No. 1908). Reports the American Library Association's Conference on Intellectual Freedom held in June 1952 to discuss attacks on libraries' policies and book stocks by individuals and various groups. Most speakers agreed that all attempts to censor book stocks should be opposed, a suggestion to label overt propaganda and bar disguised propaganda receiving little support. Quotations are given of recent meetings of the Librarian of Congress on the subject in which he has declared that efforts to destroy certain freedoms should be exposed and not feared.

E.P.D.

2352 Miten saada selvä yleisön toivomuksista?

[How to find out what the public wants]

Helle Kannila

Kirjastolehti, September 1952, XLV : 7, 160-162.

In an open-shelf library where no book requests are made the librarian is not always told what the users miss on the shelves. In order to find out what the public wants he must encourage suggestions and, besides noting down at once any wishes mentioned to him, he should keep a desiderata book or requisition forms handy. The requirements of people who do not regularly use libraries may be elicited by means of questionnaires, discussions at meetings of various organizations, etc. Workers' academies, professional schools and also primary and secondary school teachers should be induced to let their pupils write compositions about the local libraries and express their opinion about the choice of books.

H.W.

2353 Co-operative book selection: subject librarianship II: applications

J. F. W. Bryon

Librarian, September 1952, XLI : 9, 183-186.

(See Abstract No. 2140). A scheme of book selection, based on the regional library system, is proposed. Subject specialists in each region would be called on, and, working with a co-ordinating editorial committee, would submit annotated recommendations in their subject. The next step would be voluntary inspection of public libraries by the subject specialists who would make recommendations on withdrawals and new purchases; unnecessary duplication and wasteful withdrawal would be avoided. Basic stock would be available in each library, and secondary stock would be obtained with the region's resources in mind. Regional union lists in each subject could be compiled and circulated, and lectures might also be organised for book-selectors on selection in various subjects.

G.P.S.

2354 Book Selection and the Use of Staff

R. B. Bateman

Lib. Asst., December 1952, XLV: 10, 155—157.

Book selection is often the prerogative of the chief librarian and thus the experience and training of qualified staff are wasted. Other sources of information and advice in book selection are local experts and the special knowledge of members of the staff. Stock revision is as important as current selection. Library stocks should be checked against bibliographies and book lists and items not held should be considered for purchase. The classified arrangement of the annual *British National Bibliography* provides an opportunity for systematic revision.

E.P.D.

2355 Über den Bestand [About the bookstock]

Hartmut Zenker

Bibliothekar, September 1952, VI: 9, 525—534.

A systematic plan for stock revision and book selection should be based on principles arrived at as the result of a thorough analysis and critical evaluation of existing stocks of a number of libraries. The following points must be considered: (i) type of locality; position and history of the library; type of reader served; (ii) number of titles; proportion of non-fiction, fiction and juvenile books, as well as various subject groups; number and kind of papers and magazines; (iii) qualitative and quantitative comparison between old and new stock; (iv) effectiveness of stock: titles most and least used; titles asked for but not stocked; preferences of various types of reader; (v) development and growth of stock: additions and discards; bookfunds. Such analysis should stimulate a critical attitude and reveal reasons for shortcomings. Finally, evaluation must rest on sound social consciousness, an awareness of the struggle for German freedom and unity.

F.M.J.

2356 Öffentliche Bücherei und sowjetrussische Literatur

[Public Library and Soviet Literature]

Otto Engelbert

B. u. Bild., September 1952, IV: 9, 868—871.

The public library is able to provide facilities for a systematic comparison of the points for and against Bolshevism in the firm belief that the spirit and the humanity of the West are superior. To offer these facilities it is necessary to develop new teaching methods in the building up of libraries. It must be remembered also that the Bolshevik system and the Russian people are not identical.

W.

2357 Disposal of unneeded publications in a public library

Raymond H. Shove

Minnesota Libs., September 1952, XVII : 3, 67-76.

Details are given of disposal under the following headings : sale to booksellers ; gift, exchange or sale to other libraries ; consign to book auctions ; sale to the public ; offer free to the public ; put in storage ; waste paper. Lists of multiple volume sets suggested for disposal are given. Documents, magazines and individual volumes are dealt with and methods of disposal outlined. The article concludes with a list of United States book, document and magazine dealers and auction houses.

W.

2358 A Discard policy for the small library

Emily L. Mayne

Minnesota Libs., September 1952, XVII : 3, 77-79.

With book selection tools, *i.e.* standard catalogues, as aids, the librarian not only watches for books which should be retained or replaced, but also notes standard works that may have been overlooked formerly. Books to discard are dealt with under the headings: the unread book ; the unattractive book ; old copyright date ; the dilapidated book ; the mediocre book ; duplicates ; magazines.

W.

2359 What is your atmosphere quotient?

Charles E. Maggerty

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV : 8, 347-348.

Public Libraries should have a friendly atmosphere, created chiefly by decoration (pastel shades, informal modern furniture, paintings and flowers) and by public relations (cheerful willingness of staff to serve). Other factors are—arrangement of books by reader interest *e.g.* section on Home and Family life, audio-visual aids department with films, recordings etc. for use in special rooms or at home.

G.P.S.

2360 Music without a Key

David Munro

Lib. Asst., November 1952, XLV : 9, 137-139.

It is felt that librarians too often lack knowledge of music. An outline is given of a basic minimum of such knowledge. Every public library containing a music stock needs at least one assistant capable of giving its users adequate service. A study of musical literature is recommended.

E.P.D.

2361 Long playing records

J. W. Howes

Librarian, October 1952, XLI : 10, 195-196.

Notes on experience gained at Walthamstow on LP records. No deposit but guarantee of suitable equipment is required. Dual head or stylus must be used. A small diagram of each side of the record is made on a 6½ ins. by 3½ ins. sheaf catalogue slip, and marks are noted on this. Major, *i.e.* sounding, marks are noted on a separate slip. The borrower notes on the date slips number of times played. Records are issued in a special cover, and are cleaned with patent LP cleaner. LPs last longer than ordinary records—after 60 issues or 150 playings are still satisfactory. Certain types of works are not purchased: (i) music in which continuity is not important; (ii) arias and songs; (iii) standard works poorly recorded on LP. Advantages: (i) saving of space; (ii) playable only on up-to-date minimum wearing equipment.

G.P.S.

2362 Separation of professional and non-professional work in public libraries—I.

Edward A. Wight

Calif. Lib., September 1952, XIV : 1, 29-32.

Sketches the development of a librarian through the history of libraries from the custodian to the person who selects materials and stimulates and guides their use. Californian librarians have compiled a list of professional and non-professional tasks in public libraries in an attempt to show that failure to separate tasks is a major hindrance to library development. Even in small libraries, librarians must perform only professional work, *i.e.* work with the contents of books, if standards of pay are to be established and maintained. About two-thirds of the volume of public library work in terms of man-hours in non-professional. An analysis of the tasks performed illustrates the gradings of clerical work.

W.

2363 "Bring me no more reports" (*Macbeth*)

Stanley Snaith

Lib. Rev., Winter 1952 : 104, 490-494.

Annual reports for public libraries by Madeline S. Riffey, issued by the University of Illinois Library School, analyses fifty reports from American library authorities. The objective of a good report is to portray the library as a very important, useful and human institution, and it must touch the lives of the maximum number of citizens as a human document. The writer discusses a collection of forty-one British and overseas reports, and gives a humorous account of printing difficulties.

E.J.

2364 Special library potential of the public library

Rose L. Vormelker

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I : 2, 200—209. Bibliog.

Special libraries can cover any subject field ; but special librarianship in public libraries is most clearly identified with the business information department. When inaugurating, it is necessary to follow certain basic techniques, similar to those used in industry when marketing a new product.

G.H.

2365 Interdependence of the Catalogue and the Reference Librarian

Gertrude M. Boyle

Ontario Lib. Rev., August 1952, XXXVI : 3, 185—189.

The information that can be obtained from the catalogue, and how to make it available to the general public.

D.R.

2366 Mita kirjastosta lainataan ?

[What do people borrow from the library ?]

Eila Wirla

Kirjastolehti, May—June 1952, XLV : 5, 98—102.

The writer reports the following results of a close study of one day's lending records in the Kallio branch of Helsinki City Library : 1,125 loans, of which 681 to adults, 444 to children ; in the former group 66% fiction, in the latter 90.8% ; other kinds of literature were, in order of demand, geography and travels, technology, literary history and languages, history and biography, science, philosophy, art and sports, religion, reference books, sociology. It is worth mentioning that the books on religion included no devotional books and the fiction no modern poets. An occasional analysis of one day's lending record, even if it corroborates the figures of the yearly statistics, is recommended as a useful supplement to them because of the detailed information it gives about the readers' choice of authors and titles.

H.W.

2367 Maaseudunkaan kirjasto ei ole vain "lainasto"

[A country library need not be only a lending station]

Mirja Räsänen

Kirjastolehti, May—June 1952, XLV : 5, 106—107.

Many country libraries with good book collections have part-time librarians and are kept open only for two hours twice a week. The room is crowded and browsing or reference work is not possible. Oulainen village library has taken the initiative of admitting the higher grades of the local school for reference work at regular hours

without other supervision than the caretaker. The experiment has been a success and it is suggested that other communities should follow the example and that such reference hours should be introduced also for the benefit of the general public.

H.W.

2368 Die Berliner Laden-Freihandbibliotheken

[Open access shop branch libraries in Berlin]

Marga Busch

Bibliothekar, October 1952, VI: 10, 614—618. Illus.

Since bad siting was thought responsible for the poor use made of some libraries, eight shop branches were established six months ago in the Democratic Sector of Berlin. On busy thoroughfares, the two or three large shop windows of these branches have proved to be of astonishing high publicity value. The frequently changed displays keep attracting new readers. So far, 10,000 readers have been enrolled. Initial stocks consisted of 3,000 volumes of progressive literature only. The greatest problem has been to provide a stock large enough to give readers adequate choice. Readers like the open access system, which, together with a classified catalogue, makes the stock fully effective. The librarian's advice is sought more often, and closer contact between reader and book is possible. There is greater response to reading circles, discussion groups, etc. Opening hours are 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

F.M.J.

2369 Miten saksalaisessa kaupunginkirjastossa työskennellään

[Work in a German city library]

Gertrud Seydelmann

Kirjastolehti, July—August 1952, XLV: 6, 131—134.

The author reports on the wartime losses and the reconstruction of the Hamburg City Library and gives a comprehensive account of the stock and the use of this library and its branches. Acquisition is done by library and branches in close co-operation and regular librarians' meetings decide on the final choice of books. All mechanical work is performed by the clerical staff. Librarians maintain close contact in matters of professional instruction and mutual aid. The library school has a three years' course and the requirements for librarianship are described in detail.

H.W.

2370 The Kettering Counter

R. F. Ashby

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1952, LIV: 10, 335.

Kettering's new counter consists of two small enclosures which face each other with a gangway between. One, the Issue Counter, deals with nothing but charging, discharging, etc. The Enquiry Counter deals with new readers and readers' enquiries.

S.M.A.

2371 A Branch Library for Newcastle

Municipal J., 5 December 1952, 3120, 2378-79. Illus., plans.

A description, with details, three photographs and two plans of the Blakelaw Branch of the Newcastle on Tyne Public Libraries. This branch is planned to serve an eventual population of 7,000 and consists of an adult library (24-ft. by 24-ft.) and a junior library (24-ft. by 16-ft.). Heating is by gas convectors. The counter is topped with formica. The colour scheme is dove grey and ivory with shelving in mushroom colour and the top frames in thrush egg green. Total cost, excluding bookstock, was £6,830.

W.

2372 "Temporary Tickets"

J. R. Pike

Lib. Asst., November 1952, XLV : 9, 136-137.

The use of Torquay Public Library by holiday visitors is described. Shortcomings in interavailability of tickets are noted with proposals for a national co-ordinated provision in place of present piecemeal arrangements.

W.P.D.

2373 Publiek en O.L.B.; een "public relations program"

[The public and the public library]

Alie E. Wiegersma

Bibliotheekleven, June 1952, XXXVII : 6, 170-171.

Challenges Dutch librarians to pursue library methods of public relations as found in the United States.

v.R.

2374 Picture yourself in a film

Thomas Gilbert Brown

Wilson Lib. Bull., September 1952, XXVII : 1, 62-67. Photos.

Brooklyn Public Library made a two reel 16 mm. film illustrating some of the library's work. A story was chosen giving a family's varying needs and use of the library. The film was made with narration and sound effects. A joint committee of school, library and community set on foot the original plan for the film.

G.N.B.

2375 A Practical project wins friends

Alice D. Bellamy

Wilson Lib. Bull., November 1952, XXVII : 3, 245-247. Photos.

A project was carried out at Brooklyn Public Library called "The Consumer Project" and was intended to assist the public to budget economically for their spending. Posters were distributed to all departments of the library and to neighbouring stores and

banks. The style of the Brooklyn Public Library Bulletin was changed, and instead of a list, the copy was written informally and divided into headings, such as—Budget, Shelter, Food, Clothing, etc. Outside organizations agreed to co-operate by providing display materials and give-away pamphlets. Displays of books and materials were provided, and great interest was aroused in the public.

G.N.B.

2376 Audio-Charging works here

J. Archer Eggen

Lib. J., August 1952, LXXVII : 14, 1292—94.

Cedar Rapids Public Library, Iowa, installed audio-charging in the main library in April 1951, using a dictating machine and Keysort transaction cards which replace forms previously in use, *viz.*, date due slip, bookcard, registration card, borrower's card and a card filed alphabetically by borrower's name. The methods used for charging "three-day" books in popular demand (and the consequent elimination of a rental collection) and non-book materials, and for tracing overdues are described.

W.

2377 Modernization at East St. Louis

Illinois Libs., May 1952, XXXIV : 5, 180—181.

The East St. Louis Public Library has been modernized in an attempt to produce the restful atmosphere of the reader's own living room. Over the library entrance a new aluminium canopy and new lighting have been fixed. The magazine racks have been moved into the reception room for greater convenience to the public and the library has been redecorated in warm friendly colours. The finish and improvements of the various rooms are described.

B.A.

2378 Ten Years of IBM

Margery Quigley

Lib. J., July 1952, LXXVII : 13, 1152—1157.

In 1942 International Business Machines for a punched card charging system were first introduced into Montclair Public Library, New Jersey (annual circulation 300,000 ; staff equivalent of 28). Since 1947 all loans are recorded in the central tabulating room and discharged *mechanically*. This aids in locating reserved books and reporting books "out". The machines have gradually been adapted to other statistical and repetitive tasks, registration (except the initial application), daily circulation, overdues, mailing lists (10,000 in 1951), visitors, special sampling, petty cash records, book cards and

much of the discarding process. By means of the "pre-punched, pre-numbered pair" plan it is possible with the reader's small identification card or stub to charge and discharge away from the machines at school branches, exhibitions, etc., as well as charging uncatalogued material, pictures, pamphlets, magazines and maps. Some of the uses to which the IBM have been put are: for parts of the *Public Library Inquiry* (where misassigned time at Montclair has been reduced from 37% in 1939 to 22% in 1948), for a study of the effect of television on library use, for use with a rental collection added to the library, for the prepaid messenger delivery service of some 2,600 packages annually. New projects include the collection of data on the distribution of library users among its departments; a scheme for locating items in the picture collection; and co-operation with the Adult School in supplying information on readers' interests.

W.

2379 Vespasian Warner Public Library [Clinton, Illinois]

Lillian Kent

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV: 8, 343-346.

Founded by a group of eight women, the first Clinton Public Library was opened in 1901. Within a year, it was handed over to the City Council and moved to a new site. In 1908, it moved to a new building donated by Vespasian Warner. The library has a staff of two, opens 10 hours a day, has 23,270 books. Several bequests have been made of books and money. For children, there is the Travel Club, Library Drama Club. Club Rooms were opened in 1912, and twenty clubs regularly use the rooms. Other activities are also staged in the club rooms.

G.P.S.

2380 Survey on desk procedures in some Illinois Libraries

Clara Louise Kessler

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV: 8, 319-321.

The staff of the Withers Public Library, Bloomington, circulated a questionnaire on "Desk procedure" to 93 Illinois libraries, 92 replies were received; the aim was to discover speedier ways of performing routine tasks. The libraries were divided into five groups according to circulation. It was found impossible to relate desk procedure to circulation figures. If, however, another survey is made on how staff employ time freed by speedy desk routine, then it might be discovered how a library must conduct itself to give the highest possible service.

G.P.S.

2381 Principal findings—questionnaire on desk procedures

Thelma Van Ness Breen and others

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV : 8, 321—324.

The results of the questionnaire are given. The questions asked concerned: charging, deposits from non-members, non-residents' applications, readers' cards, charging for lost cards, loan of periodicals from reference dept., loan of gramophone records, filing book cards, date due cards, reserve notices, overdue notices, circulation records, registration period.

G.P.S.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

2382 The Library of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrew's, Fife

G. J. Rotherham and F. Thomas

Sch. Lib. Rev., November 1952, VI : 2, 38—39, 78.

In 1926 the school purchased the historic sixteenth century house where Mary Stuart resided at times. The house was then planned for use as a school library, each subject having its own room or part of a room. Two rooms are kept as a museum for relics of Queen Mary. There are about 16,000 volumes, including many rare books.

G.N.B.

2383 The librarian considers the School Library budget

Dale Steffey

Illinois Libs., March 1952, XXXIV : 3, 97—100.

A stable budget is essential for the school library but before the budget can be planned the library must be well organized. The Superintendent of the school system, in co-operation with the librarian, usually has the responsibility of developing the library service and his attitude to the library often affects the school budget. Budgets should be for not less than one school year and should be flexible enough to allow for unexpected needs. The various factors, such as expenditure on books, periodicals and non-book materials, which must be allowed for are briefly considered and a set of seven questions which must be answered before a budget is formulated, are given.

B.A.

2384 Guidance at Fairbury

Floyd Potts

Illinois Libs., October 1952, XXXIV : 8, 349—350.

The author has initiated a vocational guidance project at a school where there were no full-time guidance personnel. A display counter was started in the library and led to the subject of vocation

becoming a special project for the school. A bibliography of vocational books and a vertical file of pamphlets, etc., should be made and maintained, and a career club formed involving the participation of local business men.

G.P.S.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

2385 Oulun pojat kriitikkoina

[Oulu boys as reviewers]

Irja Tervo

Kirjastolehti, July—August 1952, XLV : 6, 135—136.

A new feature of the children's department of Oulu city library is the use of a special diary for the children in which to write down their opinion on books they have read. The books receive marks according to a set scale and the reasons for the estimate are given. The diary was introduced by the girls but has been used chiefly by the boys whose criticisms are often amazingly mature and well written. This is a pleasant way of promoting a wider interest in reading, giving the children an opportunity of expressing their thoughts and informing the librarian of the interests and tastes of young readers.

H.W.

2386 International Youth Library, Munich

Unesco Bull., July 1952, VI : 7, E82—83.

The book stock of this library now consists of 18,000 volumes donated by 35 countries, mostly sent by publishers, official organizations, libraries, but also including collections made by schools and individuals. The main tasks of the library are : (a) to work with children and young people, (b) to work with publishers, writers, illustrators and educators of young people. An outstanding activity is the organization of book discussion groups among older children. The library has prepared a list of favourite books of all countries and will provide publishers with information concerning new titles, editions and copyright on request.

J.L.G.

2387 The Junior Library : Viewpoint from Croydon

D. B. Langley

Lib. World, October 1952, LIV : 628, 47—49.

The first consideration at Croydon has been the maintenance of a friendly atmosphere and a personal approach to individual reading tastes. A Children's Committee composed of senior school pupils meets monthly and aims (a) to obtain the views, through the school representative, of those who do (or do not) use the library, (b) to

impress upon users that the library is theirs in every sense, (c) to publicise the library and its activities through the school representative. Exhibitions, often of children's work, are held. Stock is well selected first by quality, then by price. A special section serves adolescent readers and they visit the library to be introduced to both junior and senior departments. The children's lists of favourite subjects are submitted to the library before school visits are made and children work as helpers and assist both librarian and reader.

A.H.H.

2388 Use of film and film-strip in a children's library

A. Korovenko and M. Zak

Bibliotekarz (U.S.S.R.) 1952, 4.

Children's Library No. 41, of the October District of Moscow, is using films, filmstrips and slides in its library work. A film loan centre exists in this district where apparatus may be hired free of charge. Popular science, news-reels, stories about Soviet heroes, dramatisations of famous Russian classics provide material for these shows. A programme of 30—45 minutes for the younger age groups and 90 minutes for the older age groups has been found most suitable. This time includes the use of a script prepared beforehand which will bring out the main features, arouse the children's interest and get them to make the best use of the books in the library. The organisers look for greater co-operation from teachers, who, they feel, would benefit greatly from the regular use of visual aids.

E.F.

2389 Libraries and the Pre-school Child

S. Uniechowska

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1952, LIV : 11, 364—365.

Most children's libraries in America devote a large section to children from 3 years to school age. Children cannot have borrowers' tickets until they can write their names, but parents may borrow books for them. There is no limit to the number of books taken out at one time. Books are bought in reinforced bindings to offset the rate of dilapidation. Some libraries have a weekly pre-school Story Hour for children 3—5 years old. Simple stories, singing games, cartoon films, and puppet shows, are given. Talks for mothers on child care and allied topics are organised.

S.M.A.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES: SPECIAL RELATIONS

2390 Buch und Volkshochschule

[The Book and adult education]

Wolfgang Speiser

B.u.B., 1952, III: 7—8, 193—195.

This article calls attention to the scarcity of books, especially technical books, available for students in evening institutes in Vienna. For 65 years the Vienna Society for Popular Education has done valuable work in providing lectures on Sunday afternoons and also reading rooms for students of all ages. Now neither reading rooms nor public libraries are able to provide the books needed by the part-time student, whether child, housewife, technician or student. Economic difficulties in Austria have resulted in library facilities which are glaringly inadequate when compared with those of England, Scandinavia or Czechoslovakia. This problem must be tackled at once and thoroughly if Austrians are to meet the technical and economic demands of the present day and to lead their country from an unhappy past to a better future.

W.L.B.

2391 Library work among the Blind

V. Severin

Bibliotekarz (U.S.S.R.) 1951, 9.

The Kuibyshev Regional Library started a Braille section in July 1947, and today has 3,000 books and subscribes to the *Life of the Blind* and *Soviet Schoolchild*, both in Braille. Author and subject catalogues, lists of additions and many bibliographies are prepared and sent to the work places or leisure centres for blind persons. Readers come to the library, but the local branch of the All-Russian Society of the Blind sends lists of those persons unable to visit the library. Volunteers take books to such readers. Small mobile libraries, usually supervised by the local teacher of Braille or local branch secretaries of the Society for the Blind, are sent out. 48 readers in various districts used the external loan system in 1948. The Regional Library has established ties with the Kuibyshev libraries for the blind persons' club and in the special school for the blind. This makes it possible to organize interlibrary loans. In 1950 seven readers' conferences were organized bringing together 289 blind readers to discuss all they had read. Readers have written asking for more of these conferences.

E.F.

2392 Kokemuksia sairaalakirjastotyöstä

[Experiences of hospital library work]

Sirkka-Liisa Meri

Kirjastolehti, April 1952, XLV: 4, 74-76 and May — June 1952, XLV: 5, 102-104.

In Finland very few hospitals have adequate library service. Since 1945 Helsinki City Library has had a special hospitals' branch to organize the work in six municipal hospitals (state hospitals are not yet included). Each hospital has its own book collection which may be supplemented from the main library. The reading of short-time patients differs from that of chronic cases. The library may prove an important factor in the mental adjustment or professional training of the latter. A good supply of illustrated books and special attention to the size and weight of volumes is recommended. Small reference collections and reading rooms in connection with the wards are desirable.

H.W.

**CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING,
ABSTRACTING**

(See also Abstract No. 2305)

**2393 The Union Catalog problem with special reference to
Swedish catalogs**

Carl Bjorkbom

Libri, 1952, II: 1-2, 137-149.

The ideal of a complete union catalogue is uneconomic; it should be restricted to the productions of the last few decades. Compilation may be made from annual lists of accessions from each library for distribution to all other libraries. Older books may be traced by the special libraries. Special three or five yearly union lists of serials only are recommended, to be supplemented by entries for added titles in the annual lists. Entries in the Swedish annual union list, *Accessionskatalog (AK) 1886-*, which covers 44 learned libraries, are alphabetically arranged in three sections, books, congress and society publications, and periodicals, with an alphabetic list of authors, and a decennial cumulative index. The list does not include Swedish books (which are listed by depository libraries), pamphlets, and unpublished dissertations. AK is published by Kungliga Biblioteket. A list for the larger public libraries, similar to AK, has been issued since 1948. No general list of serials has been published in Sweden. *Tekniska litteratursällskapet* issues an annual list of foreign serials, listing complete holdings of the technical libraries at Stockholm and Gothenburg, and also any books, which they do not possess, available in other technical libraries. The only union catalogue is that for about 60 industrial libraries at Lund Chemical Society.

J.C.S.

2394 Proposals towards the cataloguing of gramophone records in a library of national scope

Margaret Dean-Smith

J. of Doc., September 1952, VIII: 3, 141-156.

General principles governing the cataloguing of records are given, and a survey of the problems involved. The catalogue should have three sets of entries: (i) Title—defining and describing work recorded and displaying all recordings of it in the library. (ii) Artist—a complete list of all recordings by any named performer. (iii) Composer-index—a brief list of works recorded, full particulars being obtainable from the title entry. 8-in. by 5-in. cards are recommended for title and artist entries to avoid labour of retyping headings; 3-in. by 5-in. cards are sufficient for the composer-index.

D.M.

2395 Library classification: its added uses

S. R. Ranganathan

Libri, 1952, II: 1-2, 31-36.

The denoting of classes by unique ordinal numbers can be used as an artificial language designed for specific purposes, its usefulness depending on the success with which the designer of the classification system has been able to reduce to orderliness the endless variety of ways in which new subjects are formed (facet analysis), and to simplify the succession of ideas of a given category (use of unscheduled mnemonics).

To the four earlier uses of an analytico-synthetic library classification—to preserve a preferred helpful order among known specific subjects, to reveal (by examination of vacant numbers) the desirability of creating new subjects, to determine by use of the facet-formulae the specific subject of a piece of writing, and to aid the reference librarian in assessing (by use of facet- and phase-analysis, unscheduled mnemonics, and the concept of signature-digits) the requirements of readers in exact terms—might be added a fifth: to help in the promotion of international communication, uninitiated in expression and translation from one national language to another, *i.e.* as a transformer language.

J.C.S.

2396 A History of Bibliographic Classification in China

Tsuen-Hsuin Tsien

Lib. Q., October 1952, XXII: 4, 307-324.

Bibliographical classification in China may be generally divided into two distinct periods: classical and modern. The former, strongly influenced by Confucianism, developed schemes containing either seven or four main divisions. In either case, the fundamental division was "Classics". Modern classification came with the

introduction of foreign systems at the beginning of the 20th century. The Dewey system, though satisfactory for collections of Western books is inadequate for Chinese literature. Attempts have been made to construct a scheme for universal knowledge, by applying modern theories of synthesis to the classical divisions. Notation has proved a serious problem.

M.C.C.B.

2397 The Universal Decimal Classification

C. F. Miller

N.Z. Libs., April 1952, XV : 3, 57—63. Bibliog.

In 1892, M. Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine compiled a documentary index to the social sciences classified by the Dewey Decimal Classification. In 1895, the Institut International de Bibliographie was founded to develop a universal bibliographical classification based on the Dewey system, and the first edition appeared in 1899. After the 1914—18 war national societies were formed. In 1932 complete accord between Dewey and the U.D.C. for the first three numbers was brought about. The second international edition was issued 1927—33; the fourth edition, in English, was begun in 1936. The British section (the British Society for International Bibliography) had been founded in 1927 by Dr. S. C. Bradford and Prof. A. F. C. Pollard. The British Standards Institution assumed responsibility for the English edition. In 1949 BSIB amalgamated with ASLIB. An explanation of the structure and method of revision of U.D.C. is given.

G.P.S.

2398 On the Use of the UDC in Building Classification

R. Mølgaard-Hansen

Rev. of Doc., 30 June 1952, XIX : 2, 27—30.

A survey of the various parts of the UDC covering the building industry. Difficulties arising in the application of the scheme are discussed. The changes made in the 3rd (German) edition are compared with those provisionally accepted for the 4th (English) edition. The responsibility of the F.I.D. in bringing about an agreement on a uniform technique for expansion of the UDC is stressed, especially since the abstract exchange of the Conseil International de Documentation du Bâtiment is developing steadily. Further critical revision of these groups of the UDC is necessary.

K.A.M.

2399 À propos du changement de la classification française des marques de fabrique et de commerce

Michel Pierre

Emballages, 1952, XXII : 134, 77—78.

A new system for classifying trade names and marks was brought into use in France on June 11th, 1952, and will greatly facilitate

searches. The system for classifying patents, introduced in 1903, is now out-of-date and should also be revised.

D.J.F.

2400 A Classified Catalogue of Musical Scores: Some Problems

Maurice B. Line

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1952, LIV: 11, 362-364.

A sizable music collection needs a detailed classified catalogue. Existing classification schemes are inadequate except for Class M of the Library of Congress scheme. Almost all schemes divide first by the medium for which a score is written, which is helpful to performers, but scholars need a division by form. With orchestral music the main difficulty is cross classification between form and medium. Two solutions are a full extended index, or an appendix classifying by some of the more important forms ignoring instrumentation. With Symphonic Poems the problem is whether to classify works by what they actually are, or by what their composers call them. Solo songs should be divided by language. Arrangements and transcriptions should have double entry. The Library of Congress schedules for post-1750 music should be revised, and new schedules made for pre-1750 music.

S.M.A.

2401 Abstracts

Chem. and Ind., 21 June 1952: 25, 556-557.

Letters from the American Chemical Society and the Bureau of Abstracts on proposals to collaborate in abstracting are published. The Bureau which deprecated duplication of effort in producing two sets of abstracts in English proposed a geographical division of the production and sale of abstracts to form Anglo-American Abstracts to be published in the A.C.S. format. The Bureau would reserve the right to "lift" abstracts for Sections AIII and C which could not be discontinued. A.C.S. held that geographical division with exclusive rights would result in a cartel contravening the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and later rejected the remaining proposals on the basis of an earlier resolution requesting its Committee on Publications to maintain complete control of *Chemical Abstracts* in the American Chemical Society.

G.W.W.

2402 Bibliographical References

Chem. and Ind., 6 December 1952: 49, 1183.

After an experimental period of using the "Harvard System" of quoting references, the Society of Chemical Industry is to revert to the numerical system.

G.W.W.

2403 Specificity in subject headings and co-ordinate indexing

Mortimer Taube

Lib. Trends, October 1952, 1: 2, 219-223. Bibliog.

It does not follow that articles and reports can be adequately indexed, like books, under specific subject headings plus non-topical sub-divisions.

G.H.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

(See also Abstracts Nos. 2264, 2302)

2404 Documentation

A. Gordon Foster

Laboratory Practice, 1952, 1: 9, 415-416.

A new profession of Documentation has developed. This is not a static service, like a library, but dynamic; the objects being to find out what is being done in other scientific establishments, and to bring it to the notice of the research workers concerned in its own organization. Documentation officers should be assisted by librarians who fill the static function of storing and arranging material. An Institute of Documentation is required to give diplomas and grant associateships and fellowships, closely allied to, but independent of, Aslib.

D.J.F.

2405 The Work of Unesco's education clearing house : Documentation

Unesco Bull., August-September 1952, VI: 8-9, E103-104.

Materials conserved are concerned with education problems and the contributions of Unesco's Member States and the non-self-governing territories for which member states are responsible. This information is used for: (a) aiding all workers in the field of education; (b) replying to queries from interested organizations; (c) supplying reference material to Unesco Seminars, conferences, training centres; (d) compiling bibliographies, indexes and abstracts for publication. A list of publications is appended.

J.L.G.

2406 Central Information Services for scientific and technical translations

Unesco Bull., August-September 1952, VI: 8-9, E115-118.

A non-exhaustive survey reveals the existence of four such centres in East Germany, U.S.A., France and the United Kingdom. The centre in France has a card index which shows all translation work completed or in progress in other documentation centres. Some 40,000 translations have been registered to date. In the

German Democratic Republic the centre has registered all types of translations of scholarly and scientific writings as well as a list of translators. Over 3,000 translations are indexed, mainly of publications of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. Information on the United States centre is sparse. Records of some 9,000 translations are kept on cards and each card gives complete bibliographical details and location. A list of translators is also maintained. Aslib acts as the United Kingdom agent for the Commonwealth Index of Translations. By December 1951, some 3,600 translations were recorded.

J.L.G.

2407 The Preservation and Availability of Chemical Knowledge

G. Malcolm Dyson

J. of Chem. Educ., May 1952, XXIX : 5, 239-243. Table.

Methods of disseminating chemical information are tabulated and surveyed. Time spent in literature searches is governed by nomenclature difficulties, imperfect indexes and abstracts, and the physical action of consulting, reading and making notes. A more definitive system of nomenclature relating structure, notation and fiducial name is required. The concepts of organic chemistry as well as the structures are amenable to symbolization which can be applied to punch card systems. A suggested code is tabulated. Machine methods of indexing give an infinitely long index with multilateral classification.

G.W.W.

2408 Chemical Documentation

J. W. Duarte and A. E. Stubbs

Chem. and Ind., 18 October 1952 : 42, 1036.

An infinitely expandible filing card system using Dyson ciphers (See Abstract No. 2202) could be applied to expensive works such as Beilstein and the Colour Index which require large scale revisions and are always out of date. Publishers could supply new and revised cards yearly or half-yearly and also special collections on specific subjects.

G.W.W.

2409 Chemical Documentation

G. Malcolm Dyson

Chem. and Ind., 1 November 1952 : 44, 1081.

Card index publication of organic data would be costly but an Institute of Chemical Documentation should maintain files of codified cards punched with essential data. The searching of files could be mechanized to supply data on microcards at nominal cost.

G.W.W.

2410 Periodical literature for electronic engineers

R. C. Coile

Proc. Inst. Radio Engineers, 1950, XXXVIII : 1380-84.

Part of a preliminary study of electrical engineering literature being carried out at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From an examination of the publications of the Institute of Radio Engineers, graphs are drawn to show the relative usefulness of journals, age of references, number of abstracts published, and papers published by members. The urgent need for study of classification, storing and handling information is stressed, in view of the growth of the fields of radio and communications.

D.J.F.

2411 A Suggested Filing System

G. A. Hawkins and L. M. K. Boelter

Mech. Engg., August 1952, LXXIV : 8, 647-648. Illus., refs.

System indicated to help engineer to keep abreast of technical literature and general information of interest. Initial technical reference file should contain running list of articles studied, with engineer's comment on content, field of interest being designated by letter, e.g. M for mechanics. Permanent reference or "base" file should be arranged according to year of publication, for convenient storage of files. Three identical cards (possibly in three different colours) prepared for each item and located under three divisions for year, author and subject. Filed material may be classified according to published technical articles, report and bulletins, and miscellaneous items. Subject matter of article may contain two or more aspects of interest and require two or more sets of subject index cards. Too many sub-divisions should be avoided. Texts of interest, copies of which are not available for base file, may be recorded in usual manner. Different colour suggested for such cards. Loans should also be recorded. Effectiveness of system depends on being kept up to date.

(Quoted from *Bibl. Industr. Diamond Appl.*, November 1952, IX : 642)

2412 International Medical Documentation : Present Status and Future Prospects

Wilma Troxel

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July 1952, XL : 3, 277-282. Refs.

The term "Documentation" is defined and the more widespread interest in this field is noted. Various publications are cited as good examples of medical documentation. International medical documentation is regarded as being practically synonymous with the

accomplishments of F.I.D. and Unesco. The activities of F.I.D. in connection with medical classification, bibliography and abstracting, photo-reproduction, selection devices, and the training of documentalists are listed. The work of Unesco, which is of more direct importance to medical libraries, includes the co-ordination of medical and biological abstracting services, the conversion of *Excerpta Medica* to a non-profit organization, the investigation of regional needs, the sponsoring of *Periodica Medica Mundi* (a list of nearly 4,000 medical and biological periodicals with a key to the major abstracting services which cover them), and the initiation of discussions designed to obviate unnecessary duplications of abstracting and indexing services.

W.J.B.

2413 Die Zeitschriften-Literatur-Kartei der Bibliothek der Kammer der Technik

[The Catalogue of Periodical Literature of the Chamber of Technology]

Herbert Rek

Bibliothekar, October 1952, VI: 10, 636-638. Illus.

The Library of the Chamber of Technology constantly receives urgent requests for specialized technological journals and literature. At present, it is material from periodicals in German only that is included in the catalogue which was begun on April 1st, 1952. Later, foreign periodicals will also be covered. Many of them are already listed in the periodical index of the Verlag Technik which was taken over by the Chamber. Entries (10.5 by 7.4 cm.) are in duplicate and arranged in two sequences: by subject headings and by Decimal Classification number.

F.M.J.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

2414 Camera in a Library

R. L. Collison

Lib. Asst., December 1952, XLV: 10, 157-159.

The work of the Photographic Department, University of California Library, is described. Details of the cost and uses of photostat and microfilm material are given. Photographic techniques are also applied to routine tasks such as overdues and booksellers' reports. The University is now experimenting with Dr. R. R. Shaw's "Photoclerk" which is applied to nearly thirty routine tasks.

E.P.D.

2415 **A new consideration for the archivist**

Morton Borden

Amer. Arch., July 1952, XV : 3, 263—265.

An enthusiastic account of the merits of the portable Conotura Photo-copier in saving the research worker many hours of laborious copying by hand or typewriter.

I.D.

2416 **Filmen i dokumentationsstjänsten**

[The Use of films]

Erik Troell

Biblioteksbladet, 1952, XXXVII : 9, 423—425.

The development of microfilm in the United States is noted. Microfilms have been found of value for the following purposes : (a) to protect the original document or book against damage, or wear and tear, (b) to preserve printed material which easily deteriorates, (c) to reduce the bulk of printed material and thus aid its shipment, (d) to save storage space, (e) to reproduce typed mss. to save the expense of printing. The Central Filmarkivet in 1951 produced 2,500 metres of films, 22,000 drawings, 8,000 periodical pages and 11,000 photoprint copies.

W.

2417 **Symposium on micro-reproduction : microfilm**

Eugene B. Power

Serial Slants, October 1952, III : 2, 43—46.

Microfilm is shown to be superior to microcard and microprint for the reproduction of newspapers.

G.H.

2418 **Photographische Dokumente ; ihre Herstellung und Verwendungsmöglichkeiten**

[Photographic documents ; their production and their potentialities]

Otto H. Spohr

Nach. f. Dok., September 1952, III : 3, 108—114.

After outlining tendencies in South African libraries, the author describes methods of documentation in Europe and the United States. Motives for producing photographic documents include : to strengthen security ; to replace war losses ; to provide supplementary material ; to act as a substitute for damaged books ; to make available abstracts of dissertations ; to reduce storage space ; to act as catalogue cards ; to widen the scope of book exchange ; and to lighten library routine. The physical forms described are : microfilm, microcard, microfiche, microprint, and photostat. Future developments touched upon include discussion of the possible effects of the fair copying declaration.

J.S.A.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

(See also Abstract No. 2378)

2419 Portable Microfilm Reader

Print. Mag., September 1952, LXXVI: 9, 78.

Both 16 mm. and 35 mm. microfilm can be read with the Griscombe portable reader. (Remington Rand Inc. N.Y.) The image can be viewed on either a desk-top opaque 14-in. by 14-in. screen that folds for storage in the carrying case, or by adjustment of a mirror in larger size on a screen. Magnification from 17 to 23 times permits detailed examination. Every section of 35 mm. microfilmed documents is viewed by moving a scanning arm. The reader weighs 17 lbs.

P.I.T.

2420 Automata and information

R. A. Fairthorne.

J. of Doc., September 1952, VIII: 3, 164-172.

The possible use of automata in libraries is considered. It is concluded that the greatest contribution cybernetics can make to information services will be to show, by theory and experiment, principles and phenomena that are common to both.

D.M.

2421 Crisis in libraries of science and technology

Herman H. Henkle

Lib. Trends, October 1952, I: 2, 210-218. Bibliog.

Surveys the problems in the bibliographic organization of an ever-increasing scientific literature (to which the separate government research report is a formidable addition) and notes the machine as a possible solution, for the storing and searching of information.

G.H.

2422 Der sprechende Katalog : ein Vorschlag zur Einführung eines elektroakustischen Gerätes in der Bibliotheks-praxis

[The talking catalogue : a proposal for the introduction of tape-recording machines into library work]

Werner Dux

Bibliothekar, September, 1952, VI: 9, 541-543. Diagram.

Tape recorders might be used in libraries (i) in exhibition rooms during slack periods to save qualified staff. Visitors could ring a bell as a sign for someone in a workroom to switch on the machine which would play back the previously recorded commentary. (ii) To inform readers about recent additions to stock. This would make for economy in booklists and save staff time. (iii) For recording preliminary reports, minutes, etc., during meetings.

F.M.J.

ARCHIVES

(See also Abstract No. 2415)

2423 International co-operation to preserve historical source materials

Lester K. Born

Amer. Arch., July 1952, XV: 3, 219-230.

The responsibility for the protection of national archives and other literary source material rests on the individual state concerned, but the dangers of destruction through war or over-use could be mitigated by multiplying copies on microfilm and dispersing them, particularly to the United States. Projects described are the War Emergency Program for Microcopying Research Materials in Britain, the programme of the Committee on Documentary Reproduction of the American Historical Association, and the work of the International Council on Archives founded in 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO.

I.D.

2424 A history of the diplomatic archives of Belgium

Daniel H. Thomas

Amer. Arch., October 1952, XV: 4, 291-302.

The foreign ministry records of Belgium date only from 1830. The establishment of an effective archive service was begun in 1875. Gradually all available records were collected or copied and classified. In August, 1914, only 10 cases of documents were removed, the remainder fell into German hands and were exploited for propaganda. After the war records were no longer shelved but placed in wooden cases with hand-holds at each end; they were thus ready for immediate removal in an emergency. Before the fall of Brussels in May, 1940, the Germans had made plans to take the Belgian diplomatic archives to Berlin for their own use but they arrived to find all except papers of minor importance gone. Subsequently some cases of these documents were captured at Poitiers but all those of importance reached Britain in safety, the majority being stored in Caernarvon Castle for the duration of the war. Since 1945 most of the archives have been microfilmed so that in the event of another forced evacuation the microfilms only need be moved while the bulky originals could be destroyed.

I.D.

2425 Diplomatic of Sanskrit copper-plate grants

Bahadur Chand Chhabra

Ind. Archives, January-June 1951, V: 1, 1-20. Illus.

Little work has yet been done on the diplomatic of early stone inscriptions and copper charters. At an early date it became traditional to inscribe grants of land on copper leaves. The leaves

varied greatly in size and number but they were usually punched and threaded on a copper ring whose ends were soldered together and embossed with a seal. The text of the charter usually took a set form consisting of the preamble, containing the name of the grantor, etc., the notification, containing the name of the grantee, description of the land, etc., and the conclusion which in addition to the date contained the names of the writer and engraver.

I.D.

2426 The archival profession and the Society of American Archivists

Lester J. Cappon

Amer. Arch., July 1952, XV : 3, 195—204.

The society was founded in 1936. Of the 226 founder members 19 were State archivists, 83 were National Archives staff, 56 were curators of historical manuscripts and 20 were academic historians. None had received formal training as an archivist because no such training was available. At that time the administration of archives was largely under the influence of historians. Now, with the increasing bulk of modern record accumulations, some archivists are turning their attention to the field of records management. The only formal training available is provided by the American University in conjunction with the National Archives.

I.D.

2427 Questioned document specialists

George J. Lacy

Ind. Archives, January—June 1951, V : 1, 21—25. Illus.

The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, founded some years ago by Albert S. Osborn of New York, was chartered in 1942. Its members are experts in handwriting, paper, ink, writing instruments, typewriters and the like, who are called into consultation when the authenticity of a document is suspect. They are frequently required to give testimony in the law courts.

I.D.

2428 The Appraisal of Older Business Records

Robert W. Lovett

Amer. Arch., July 1952, XV : 3, 231—239.

The Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration has acquired long runs of records of a number of textile firms. In sorting them certain broad principles for dealing with this type of record emerged. Some material such as cancelled cheques, bills of lading, etc., were discarded at once. Production, supply and sales records were discarded if the information contained in them was available in more complete or compact form elsewhere. For some types samples only were retained at 10 year intervals.

The collections were shelved in a set order, first minute books, then stockholders' records, accounts, purchase and receiving records, production and costing records, sales records and finally letters. Within the series the order was chronological.

I.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

2429 Bibliography, Pure Bibliography, and Literary Studies

Tredson Bowers

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 3rd Quarter 1952, XLVI: 186—208.

An attempt at defining the scope of bibliography and its applications to textual problems in view of objections that have been raised to the growing complexity of bibliographical method and descriptions, especially when involving detailed acquaintance with printing and allied trade practices. The author assumes it is the prime "purpose of critical bibliography to translate the pure end-in-itself findings of analytical bibliography into direct application to literary study." Danger lies not so much in detailed argument from minute evidence in books becoming over-theoretical but rather in the assumption that this scientific method may conflict with higher values of literary criticism or textual criticism. Literary students must have a grounding in bibliographical method to insure against ill-founded editing of texts.

R.N.L.

2430 The Printer of Jordanus de Quedlinburg, Strasburg, 1481—1502

Victor Scholderer

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 3rd Quarter 1952, XLVI: 179—185.

Typographical evidence is adduced in an endeavour to throw light upon the identity of the printer of a group of some hundred Strasburg incunabula known by the above title. No independent documentary evidence appears to survive, but material evidence suggests one Georg Husner may have been the printer. Various difficulties lie in the way of accepting this theory, and the article concludes with the opinion that the problem is insoluble.

R.N.L.

2431 Teaching of Medical Bibliography: Panel Discussion

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1952, XL: 4, 355—368.

Contents: Medical bibliography, by Gilbert Dalldorf, M.D.; Teaching medical bibliography to medical students, by William D. Postell; Teaching the use of the library at graduate level, by Mary Louise Marshall; Teaching bibliography at the New York University College of Dentistry Library, by Helen Hlavac; Teaching bibliography to pharmacy students, by Clara A. Robeson; and Teaching medical bibliography to medical librarians, by Estelle Brodman.

W.J.B.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(See also Abstract No. 2264)

2432 Nationale en Internationale Organisatie der bibliografie

[National and international bibliographic organization]

L. Brummel

Bibliotheekleven, August 1952, XXXVII : 8, 209-224.

This subject is not new but modern problems, such as the rapid growth of scientific production and access to material, give it a special character. Through bibliographical organization libraries are more closely connected today. Traces the developments from the conference on international culture held in Princeton in 1946 and the Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services organized by Unesco in 1950 and the work of Unesco and the Library of Congress. The 1950 conference agreed that national planning bodies should be established; the "committee of experts" was to be continued as a "Permanent International Advisory Committee on Bibliography", charged with the co-ordination and organization of international bibliographical work and the stimulation of the work of the national planning bodies.

v.R.

2433 Wales and the Celts IV : a bibliography compiled from Celtic and non-Celtic periodicals January to December 1951

Moelwyn I. Williams

Nat. Lib. Wales J., Winter 1952 : 354-375.

Three previous bibliographies were selected from non-Celtic periodicals only, and this extension will fill some deficiencies in contemporary Welsh bibliography. Exhaustiveness is not aimed at, and some material of purely local interest, e.g. parish magazines, is not included. The arrangement is under broad alphabetical subject groups with internal alphabetic sub-division.

R.N.L.

2434 Patterns in American Reference Books

Louis Shores

Lib. Assn. Rec., September 1952, LIV : 9, 284-291. Bibliog.

Reference books are primarily for consultation rather than for continuous reading. In evaluating reference books authority is a primary criterion. Seasoned scholarship is needed, with a readable style, popular subjects, good illustrations, adequate index, and bibliographies of available books. A basic reference collection includes dictionaries, encyclopedias, yearbooks, biographical and

geographical sources, directories, handbooks, manuals, serials, indexes, bibliographies, audio-visual sources, U.S. Government publications. A list of 100 titles of basic American reference books is added.

S.M.A.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

2435 Bauer und Boden [Peasant and Land]

Sigmund Frauendorfer

B. u. B., 1952, III : 7—8, 204—216. Bibliog.

A survey of modern books in German on agriculture in all its branches. Brief mention is made of outstanding books grouped in the branches of agrarian science to which they belong, e.g. the history, politics, economics, science and bibliography of agriculture, training in farm work, marketing, rural sociology, land settlement, etc. A classified list of books is included.

W.L.B.

2436 Classified Catalogue of Books on Display at the Chemical Education Book Exhibit, Atlantic City, September 15—19 1952

J. of Chem. Educ., September 1952, XXIX : 9, supplement 46—72.

A comprehensive classified catalogue of an exhibition of recent chemical books sponsored by the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society lists publications of 50 well-known scientific publishers, mainly American. Publishers, prices and publication dates are given.

G.W.W.

2437 The Rise and Development of the American Medical Periodical, 1797—1850

Myrl Ebert

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July 1952, XL : 3, 243—276. Refs.

In the beginning much medical work was reported in the transactions of general scientific societies such as the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. Medical men were often compelled to send their writings to European journals, some of which were translated and reprinted in America. The earliest independent medical journal was the *Medical Repository* (1797—1824) of New York. The evolution of American medicine as reflected in periodical literature is traced. A remarkable feature of medical journalism in the period under review was the large number of periodicals devoted to fads and semi-quackery. 249 periodicals published before 1850 are listed in chronological order and indexed by title. Statistics are given regarding the various types of journals and their geographical distribution.

W.J.B.

2438 The Librarian's Use of *Unlisted Drugs*

Winifred Sewell

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1952, XL : 4, 348—354. Refs.

A detailed exposition of the scope, advantages, limitations and mechanics of use of *Unlisted Drugs*, a monthly publication started in January 1949 by the Pharmaceutical Section of the Science-Technology Division of the Special Libraries Association. Deals solely with new products which are not included in the latest editions of the U.S. and British pharmacopoeias and the other standard reference books.

W.J.B.

2439 The Development, Criteria for Selection, and Uses of House Organs

Jewell Maurice

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1952, XL : 4, 341—347. Refs.

House organs—here interpreted to mean periodical publications issued by pharmaceutical firms—appeared in the U.S.A. about 1880. Early publications of this type contained only lists of products and market reports; the newer type of house journal approximates more to the ordinary scientific periodical and often contains original articles, reviews of the literature, abstracts, and bibliographies. Issues are commonly devoted to some subject of current interest, such as a new drug or antibiotic, and provide concise and up-to-date surveys of the particular field. These organs often give tabulations of dosages, toxicities, and contra-indications which are not available elsewhere. The indexes to medical periodical literature take little cognizance of house organs and this limits their use from the librarian's point of view. Problems of storage, indexing, and use are considered, and it is suggested that selective clipping and filing by subject may be a useful practice in many libraries. One of the most valuable features of house organs is the illustrative material they contain, especially on the historical side.

W.J.B.

2440 Die Bibliographien der Zentralstelle für wissenschaftliche Literatur

[The bibliographies of the Central Institute for the Literature of the Sciences and the Arts]

Bibliothekar, October 1952, VI : 10, 632—636. Illus.

The Institute aids scientific and educational institutions of all kinds by providing the necessary guides to the relevant literature, as well as the materials (possibly in microfilm or photostat form). Details are given of the following publications: *Blank dlja sakason*: *bestellkatalog der meshdunarodnaja kniga in deutscher übersetzung* (weekly list of all recent Soviet publications translated into German);

Neuerscheinungen wissenschaftlicher Literatur aus den Ländern der Volksdemokratie (select periodical index); *Zetteldrucke der in der deutschen demokratischen Republik vorhan denen wissenschaftlichen Literatur aus der Sowjetunion und den Ländern der Volksdemokratie* (fortnightly list of publications actually available in libraries); *Inhaltsverzeichnisse sovietischer Fachzeitschriften in deutscher Übersetzung* (contents of Soviet periodicals in German translation); *Nachweis geplanter, in Arbeit befindlicher und ausgeführter Übersetzungen wissenschaftlicher Literatur aus der Sowjetunion und den Ländern der Volksdemokratie* (index to forthcoming translations).

F.M.J.

2441 Catalogue of Swedish Books

F. C. Francis

Lib. Assn. Rec., September 1952, LIV : 9, 292.

An author catalogue of Swedish books published since 1889 contained in the British Museum Library has been compiled in sheaf form. The BM cataloguing rules have been used, with modifications to restrict the total number of entries. A catalogue of Swedish books and books relating to Sweden in the library of University College, London, has also been compiled in sheaf form, using different coloured slips. By amalgamating the two catalogues a union catalogue can be made.

S.M.A.

2442 Travel Books

G. R. Grone

Brit. Bk. News, November 1952, 147, 579—583, and December 1952, 148, 629—633.

Literature by and about British travellers outside Europe, mainly in the last decade.

D.R.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

2443 New Dutch Straw Pulp Mill

Paper-maker, November 1952, CXXIV : 5, 412—414.

New straw pulp mill opened at Arnhem, Holland, will add about 12,000 tons a year of high grade market bleached pulp to Europe's paper making supplies. Its history and set up are described. Pulp produced is intended for high quality papers; it requires a much shorter beating time than do wood pulps.

P.J.T.

2444 New Paper and Board Stiffness Tester

Paper-maker, November 1952, CXXIV : 5, 400.

A sensitive instrument which rapidly and conveniently measures the stiffness of commercial papers, has been developed by workers at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Using technical devices, instruments of this type could be employed to test papers having a wide range of stiffness. Stiffness is an important factor in many paper products. N.B.S. Stiffness Tester was developed to meet the need for a sensitive method which would give consistent values of stiffness within a usefully wide range and provides a convenient means of evaluating the stiffness of paper within a bending range that corresponds to actual conditions of use.

P.J.T.

2445 Paper and Boards : Varieties and Uses

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print., Autumn 1952, XXV : 3, 324—328.

The ingredients and processes which determine the final substance and texture of paper and boards are enumerated. Brief accounts of the variations demanded by the differing consumer needs are given, together with the methods by which these variations are achieved. Trade terms, usages, and abbreviations are explained.

P.J.T.

2446 Print and Paper Problems

L. V. Bradley

Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer, October 1952, XLVIII, 10 : 233—236.

The author discusses the kind and surface of paper required for successful lithographic printing.

P.J.T.

2447 Paulus Manutius and his first Roman Printings

Curt F. Bühler

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 3rd Quarter 1952, XLVI : 209—214.

Aldus' third son left Venice in June 1561 and began printing in Rome early in 1562 with two works of Cardinal Pole, which are here examined in the light of new evidence. Bibliographers give conflicting descriptions of these works which are frequently bound together and may easily be taken as one work. The suggestion is made that the well-proved Aldine practices of "post impression" correction and of incorporating errata in text during reprinting, will explain the discrepancies.

R.N.L.

2448 Benjamin Franklin, printer

Elizabeth O. Stone

Bull. of Bib., May—August 1952, 191—196. Bibliog.

An account, of which this first article covers the period from the printer's apprenticeship in 1718 at the age of twelve until his purchase of *The Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1729. Franklin came to England for eighteen months in 1724, working in London at the printing houses of Samuel Palmer and Watt, successively.

G.H.

2449 Maps from type

Hermann Strehler

Print. Rev., Autumn 1952, XVI: 59, 45—47. Illus.

Describes the early printing of maps from wooden blocks or copper etchings. "Typometry" (the type-setting of maps) was invented between 1770 and 1775 by Wilhelm Haas in Basel and J. G. I. Breitkopf of Leipzig (the inventor of type-set music) both of whom claimed priority for special publications. During the 19th century lithography replaced typometry for the more detailed maps.

G.H.

2450 Our 26 "Employers"

A. Page

Paper and Print, Autumn 1952, XXV: 3, 354—356.

The development of the alphabet, traced from pictorial beginnings, early records, varieties of alphabets, showing factors affecting letter forms.

P.J.T.

2451 Introduction to Type Faces

R. R. Karch

Print, 1949, VI: 2, 33—60.

The components of the letter, individual characteristics, body size, weight, and design are clearly illustrated and described. Family groupings are shown, and twenty leading typefaces are illustrated and described in detail, brief history, characteristics, uses, and similar faces being given in tabular form.

P.J.T.

2452 Type Faces of 1952

American Printer, October 1952, CXXXIII: 10, 142, 204—205.

Text book designers in America seem to favour sans-serif faces, particularly for heads and sub-heads. The most used text letters are Caledonia and Baskerville, Bodoni, Futura, Medium, and Baskerville being favoured for commercial printing, with modern and transitional

types being in the majority. The sans-serif are less in evidence than a year ago. General conclusions reached were that the peak of the Bodoni craze has been passed and that printers are turning more to transitional types. For comparison, British designers favour Monotype faces but slug cast faces are being seen more frequently in commercial and publication printing. The strong interest in Bembo which follows Baskerville and the popularity of Fournier might particularly be noted by American book designers who admire British book-making.

P.J.T.

2453 Typographic Transformations

Monotype Recorder, Summer 1952, XXXIX : 4. Photos.

An account of the exhibition of typographic restyling which marked the opening of the new exhibition and lecture room at the Monotype School building. The difficulties of making typography live for the layman are considered, and some comment on commercial typographic development is made. The exhibition was arranged on the "before and after" lines, showing examples of books, pamphlets, letterheads, etc., prior to restyling, and contrasting the new versions. Of the 150 exhibits, 36 are illustrated here, with textual comments in most cases.

P.J.T.

2454 Silk Screen Printing

P. Mytton-Davies

Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer, September 1952, XLVIII : 9, 213—216.

The author describes the progress made since the war, and compares the advantages and disadvantages of screen printing with those of lithography.

P.J.T.

2455 Getting the most out of "notch" binding

Bookbinding and Book Production, LVI, 6, 53—54.

"Notch" binding, an outgrowth of "Perfect" binding, is particularly useful for catalogue publications because of its low cost. Two basic styles, "channel" and "offset", are described. Papers of varying weights may be used.

P.J.T.

2456 Title on the Spine

N. Dutton, and others.

Typographica, 1952, VI : 30—35. Illus.

Arguments for and against standardization of spine titling. Editor's note lists publishers using up or down spine lettering when format dictates vertical lettering.

P.J.T.

2457 Sheet Color Photogravure in Europe To-day

R. Conrad

Print, January 1952, VII : 2, 1-24. Diags. Photos.

An historical outline, with eleven diagrams showing the development of the photogravure press, from its inception, in 1910, to date, is followed by an examination of the problems which have been tackled by the industry. The mechanical and the photographic aspects are dealt with separately, and a fairly full description is given of the methods prevailing in Europe to-day. Eight examples are shown in colour.

P.J.T.

2458 Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages and Renaissance

Dorothy Miner

Print, 1949, VI : 3, 29-52. Photos.

An exhibition, held at the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore 1949, reviewed nearly 1000 years of fine book production, and an attempt is made here to trace the growth in the demand for books from the ninth century to the sixteenth century. Methods and materials used are considered in some detail. There are well annotated reproductions from 23 of the exhibits.

P.J.T.

2459 The Keep-sake in nineteenth century art

Frank Weitenkampf.

Boston Publ. Lib. Q., July 1952, IV : 139-148. Illus.

Though the keepsake (and the larger gift-book or drawing-room annual) owed much to French and German precursors, it reached its highest development in England and the United States: there was nevertheless much interchange of ideas between the different national styles. To Alaric Watts is ascribed the first proposal to issue an annual volume half art and half literature. The keepsakes attracted contributions from many of the outstanding writers, and from notable artists too, who appear to have been better remunerated, for the typical steel engravings were considered a more important feature than the text. The illustrations, however, attracted considerable criticism on account of their stylized human figures, and the landscapes are more satisfactory. Though the contents were uneven in quality, they served to popularize art, particularly in America, where over a thousand titles appeared in their heyday, 1825-65.

J.C.S.

2460 The Wiggin Collection of fore-edge paintings

Muriel C. Figenbaum

Boston Publ. Lib. Q., January 1952, IV : 50-56. Illus.

This collection of 258 volumes, the second largest of its kind in the U.S., came to the Boston Public Library in 1951. Fore-edge and double fore-edge paintings, which are done in water colours applied very drily, are visible only when the pages are carefully fanned. Little is known about the history of the process, the technique of which has survived by an oral tradition. C. F. Weber's work on the subject (1949) appears to be the first. Its origin has been attributed to Samuel Mearne, but was considerably developed in the mid-eighteenth century by the binder William Edwards. A more recent practitioner was Miss C. B. Currie who worked for Riviere in the 1920's.

J.C.S.

2461 A new exhibition of British book design: some suggestions

Hugh Williamson

Print. Rev., Autumn 1952, XVI : 59, 55-56, 47. Illus.

Considers the failure of the National Book League's 1952 exhibition from the points of view of balance, purpose, and technical faults in books exhibited; and suggests for the future a "trade" exhibition, thereby aiming at improving the general level of book production. It might include, as well as books, new type specimens and examples of the work of printing schools.

G.H.

2462 The National Book League, what, why and how

Herbert Howarth

Wilson Lib. Bull., September 1952, XXVII : 1, 49-52. Photos.

The National Book League is a voluntary organization of book-lovers numbering about 18,000 and constituted in 1944 with an object of "wiser and wider use of books". Four ways are used to reach this objective: (i) provision of information through a full-time bureau, (ii) the publication of recommended reading and manuals on the use and collecting of books, (iii) lectures, (iv) exhibitions. When a book exhibition is arranged, either a special theme is chosen or selectors are asked to name their choice of the best books published during a given period. Lectures are held regularly either in London or in clubrooms of literary societies throughout the country. The object of the publishing programme is to provide the member with a list of basic reading on a given topic. Lists of books for children, school libraries and a list of classics are published.

G.N.B.

2463 **Jean Hermann et les insectes ennemis des livres**

Ernest Wickersheimer

Libri, 1952, II : 1-2, 88-98.

Though mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny, the insects which infest books were first described systematically in 1773-4, as a result of a competition by the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen. The winner, Jean Hermann (1738-1800), booklover and naturalist, began by dismissing certain infesters as harmless, and then classed the depredators, which he identified accurately, according to their pabulum—wood, starch, or leather: this was followed by ten preventive or remedial measures, some impracticable, some illusory. The monograph was reprinted the next year, and the copy for a further edition, with his own additions and emendations up to 1794 is preserved in the Bibliothèque National et Universitaire at Strasbourg. In these notes, which are quoted, he acknowledged previous misconceptions, particularly that the ravagers are not attracted by paper or cardboard.

J.C.S.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

2464 **Of the Author-Librarian**

W. Stanley Hoole

Stechert-Hafner Book News, May 1952, VI : 131-134.

In the past, librarians have been too prone to rush into print and the literature of librarianship, though extensive, is lacking in intellectual content. For those blessed with art and wit there are four major fields of literary endeavour awaiting exploitation: the strictly professional field of pure and applied librarianship; enumerative bibliography; subject specialization in science and the humanities, with local history as an outstanding example; the creative field of fiction, poetry, etc. In all these spheres there can be cited names of librarians who have distinguished themselves, as well as many others with notable accomplishments in editing, translating, surveying, etc. The vital element is breadth and depth of scholarship, which, with the aid of talent, endurance and pertinacity, will produce the desirable kind of author-librarian.

J.C.S.

2465 **The House of Elzevier**

H. E. Waite

Paper and Print, Autumn 1952, XXV : 3, 340-342.

Mainly factual account of the activities of the Elzevier family in its publishing, selling, and printing spheres. Many dates are given, there is a genealogical table, and finally a short appreciation is given.

P.J.T.

2466 New Government Publications [June—July 1952]

K. A. Mallaber and P. M. de Paris

Lib. Assn. Rec., September 1952, LIV: 9, 294—296. Bibliog.

In alternate months the *Library Association Record* will publish notes on new government publications published by H.M.S.O., London. Annotations stress the purpose and scope of the publications selected for inclusion. The emphasis is on the interests of the general reader.

S.M.A.

2467 Sällskapet Bokvännerna and its publications

Lawrence S. Thompson

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 3rd Quarter 1952, XLVI: 263—269.

A co-operative project started in 1946 for publishing books of permanent value in editions which have received personal supervision of craftsmen. Members receive *Bokvännernas*, a journal devoted to all aspects of literature and bibliology, and one gift book a year. Twenty-four of these have been published and are here listed with descriptions.

R.N.L.

2468 The future of the serious book

Ralph R. Shaw

Stechert-Hafner Book News, January 1952, 6: 67—69.

For many years publishers have found it difficult to make a serious book pay its way, and in turn the public library, radio, and television have been blamed. But the serious book serves two purposes—the mechanical storage and the recall of information, neither of which is a function of wireless or television. Consequently only the recreational book can be said to be in competition with other media of entertainment. The market for the serious book has always been restricted and comparatively inelastic; and with rising costs of production in recent years, it is almost impossible to produce and sell the serious work on an economic basis. The remedy lies in devising new methods to bring down production costs.

J.C.S.

2469 Työväestö ja kirjallisuus

[Work-people and literature]

Terttu Kasanen

Kirjastolehti, April 1952, XLV: 4, 77—79.

The author has studied the reading habits of work-people in the city of Turku. Her sources were library statistics, questionnaires and personal interviews. Forty-six per cent. of the persons questioned possessed a library of from 40 to 100 books. The

largest collection contained 1300 volumes and there were several of from 400 to 600 books. Besides Finnish authors, Cronin, Gorki and Hemingway are popular. Reference books and social sciences are well represented. Among writers of fiction those of working class origin are most highly thought of. Ten per cent. drew all their reading and forty-one per cent. part of it from libraries. Thirty-one per cent. of the men and thirty-six per cent. of the women borrow only fiction. The number of regular readers is small.

H.W.

2470 Living in 1980 plus—

Andre Norton

Lib. J., 15 September 1952, LXXVII : 16, 1463—66. Bibliog.

The science-fiction of one generation is the reality of the next. Modern science-fiction leads to an interest in rocket propulsion and theories of flight and effects on the human body. Until recently this literature could be roughly divided into the gadget story and the space-opera. Now writers describe a world of the future which would develop logically from conditions known today, including studies in economic, social and political thought. Juvenile science-fiction lags behind in this development, except as seen in the writings of Robert Heinlein, Hal Clement, Malcolm Jameson and Raymond Jones. A bibliography of 38 items of good quality science-fiction is included.

W.

2471 TV—Bridge to Reading

Nancy Faulkner

Lib. J., 15 September 1952, LXXVII : 16, 1461—1463. Illus.

An account of a series of television programmes broadcast from a Seattle (U.S.A.) television station to stimulate children to read. According to fan-mail statistics these are the most popular children's programmes televised, and have increased children's reading.

K.A.M.

BIOGRAPHY

2472 Dr. Edward Browne (1642—1708) as a Bibliophile

John L. Thornton

Lib. World, November 1952, LIV : 629, 69—73. Bibliog.

Son of Sir Thomas Browne, he inherited his father's library and interest in bibliographical matters. Extracts are given from Dr. Browne's two books of travels (1673 and 1677) in which many famous European libraries are described.

A.H.H.

2473 A Worm's-eye view of Library Readers

Marian C. Manley

Wilson Lib. Bull., November 1952, XXVII : 3, 229-235.

John Cotton Dana and Beatrice Winser were two of the outstanding characters in the history of public libraries in America. John Cotton Dana was librarian at Newark, New Jersey, Public Library and Beatrice Winser was his assistant and later his successor. They played an important part in the work of the American Library Association. They were followed by John Boynton Kaiser, the present director of Newark Public Library. This article contains many reminiscences of work at Newark.

G.N.B.

2474 Georg Leyh 75 Jahre alt

[Georg Leyh's 75th birthday]

E. Gratzl

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., September 1952, V : 4, 125-127.

Professor Georg Leyh was 75 years old on 6 June 1952, when he was feted both by the university library at Tübingen, of which he was director for 26 years, and by the municipality. Since he wrote his classic essay on the classified arrangement of books in libraries he has been an acknowledged leader of his profession. His special interests have included library buildings and their relation to administrative organization, statistics, central cataloguing and staff problems. His most important contribution to the literature of librarianship is probably his article on the history of German libraries in Milkau's *Handbuch*, and it was natural that the editorship of this work should fall on Leyh's shoulders after Milkau's death. With Fritz Milkau and Emil Jacobs, Georg Leyh is one of the most important librarians Germany has produced.

K.G.

2475 Dr. Ernest A. Savage and his Memories

W. C. Berwick Sayers

Lib. World, November 1952, LIV : 629, 67-69.

A brief review of Dr. Savage's *A Librarian's Memories*, with personal reminiscences on his character and influence.

A.H.H.

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